

TWO CENTS

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PRICE TWO CENTS

PROGRESS OF U.S.  
SHIP PROGRAM  
NOT SATISFACTORYSmall Output in March and Steel  
Plate Shortage Said to Be Dis-  
quieting Phases.

## 30 TO 60 DAYS' DELAY

Ways in Several Yards Idle and  
There Is Difficulty in Holding  
Workmen Together.BY HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE,  
A Special Correspondent of the Post-  
Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—America's shipping problem developed two phases today that are disquieting to those charged with the solution of it. The first has to do with the unsatisfactory number of launches and completions during March. No figures were given out. The second point, which largely affects the first, has to do with the serious shortage of steel plates at many shipyards. Through this shortage the building program has been delayed from 30 to 60 days. Ways are lying empty in several yards and difficulties are being encountered in holding together the expert workmen who are compelled to remain idle.

## Some Proliferating Charged.

The responsibility for the steel shortages seems to be divided among several causes. The charge is directly made that one cause lies in proliferating on the part of several of the smaller steel mills, who, ignoring governmental priority, have been disposing of their finished plates to private consumers at prices in excess of what the Government agreed to pay.

Another element contributing to the lack of ship materials was the action of the Army and Navy Departments, which, without evident authority, issued in and preempted a portion of the steel intended for ship construction.

Another part of the fault—and a large share can be accounted for in this way—comes from delayed transportation on the overloaded railroads. Then, too, heavy shortage of coal and coke has reduced the efficiency of the steel mills from 25 to 40 per cent and that, of course, is a significant factor in impeding progress.

Baruch's responsibility begins after steel is delivered. He is charged with getting out ships and steps he is to take today will, it is hoped, be effective in checking and "soldiering" on the job. In theory, if not in practice, the manufacture and distribution of steel among the various official consumers is in the hands of the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is the chairman. However, it should be said that the War Industries Board has become a factor in the situation only since its reorganization a few weeks ago, when the President gave it new life and power by the appointment of Baruch.

## Baruch Found Much to Undo.

Practically all the existing conditions are due to causes that had their inception during the period of inactivity of the part of the War Industries Board. Orders were issued and deliveries arranged for without the aid of the board, and when Baruch took hold he found confronting him a situation in which much had to be undone before it could be whipped into shape.

Personal investigation in the last two weeks on the part of Mr. Baruch has brought out the facts regarding the improper priorities that certain agencies of the Government placed upon deliveries, regarding the delays in transportation, and regarding the proffering on the part of smaller mills.

Emergency measures have been instituted and already relief is in effect, resulting in the steel output; through a special supply of coal and coke to the mills, and through the outright cancellation of all private orders, which have been given a preference over the country's needs.

The whole question of supply and allocation of the needed materials rests in the hands of the War Industries Board, which obviously is unable to function properly if secret preference is given to private orders, or if unauthorized priorities are imposed upon the producers.

## Zealous Military Representatives.

In this connection it can be said that the War Department, following the example of the navy, has been maintaining special representatives at the different mills who have not alone speeded up production, but who have often, in an excess of zeal, grabbed material to which they are not entitled and for which they had no particular use. Whenever such a step was taken it militated against the delivery of steel to the yards awaiting it for ship fabrication.

The Post-Dispatch was informed that Hog Island, which had been making progress ahead of its program, has now been thrown behind time through a shortage of 50,000 tons of steel up to the middle of March.

An investigation of the situation by the War Industries Board shows

Heavy Movement of U. S.  
Troops to Battle FrontArtillery Goes Forward Rapidly Despite Muddy  
Roads—Men in Good Spirits and  
Eager to Get in Action.By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON,  
A Special Correspondent of the Post-  
Dispatch.

(Continued from page 1)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 2.—Almost simultaneously with the French official announcement that American troops, in keeping with the offer of Gen. Pershing, would participate in the great battle now in progress, the first movement of our forces has been successfully accomplished and in such manner as to assure the allies the maximum of aid.

The movement was accomplished with entire satisfaction and smoothness despite sundry difficulties that had to be overcome, and there is every prospect that further moves will be to the advantage of the troops into the fighting will be carried out with equal dispatch. The American people may rest assured that at a not remote date, their full force in France that is available for fighting, will be actively engaged on the west front, and that troops sent over from the United States from now on will have no cause to complain about long delays in rest camps and in training quarters before seeing action.

Every division of troops and every shipload of supplies coming as a result of President Wilson's order to speed up the movements of boats to France will be utilized to the full, regardless of the total of men sent over—averaging a million or only a half million.

Eager to Do All They Can.

The spirit among the Americans is to do all they can, and any observer among them in the last few days would have understood how the first successful movement to participate in the war was accomplished. Every ounce of available energy was exerted, from the highest officer

CLOUDY, PROBABLY RAIN;  
MUCH COLDER TOMORROW1 a. m. .63 9 a. m. .63  
3 a. m. .59 11 a. m. .68

## THE TEMPERATURES.

Yesterday—High, 73, at 6 p. m.; low, 57, at 7 a. m.

YOU CAN'T DRIVE  
MORE TAX INTO AN  
EQUALIZATION BOARD!

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Cloudy weather tonight and tomorrow, probably with rain. Much colder late tonight and tomorrow. Strong north to northwest winds.

Missouri—Probably rain turning to snow tonight and tomorrow. Much colder. Strong north to northwest winds.

Illinois—Probably rain, turning to snow in north portion and rain in south portion tonight and tomorrow. Much colder. Variable winds, shifting to strong north.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 16.5 feet, a rise of .3 of a foot.

## INDIANA TO GO DRY TONIGHT

## UNLESS LAW IS HELD INVALID

Supreme Court Hears Arguments in Test Suit to Determine Constitutionality of Prohibition Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2 (By A. P.)—Arguments in a test case to determine whether the State-wide prohibition law in Indiana is constitutional, were heard in the State Supreme Court today. The law provides that Indiana shall become "dry" at midnight tonight. Unless the Supreme Court should give a decision immediately after the arguments, the law will go into effect at 12 o'clock this morning.

The present call is for 95,000 men from the entire United States. Missouri's quota is 1140. Thirty-two men from the Ferguson and Kirkwood districts in St. Louis County departed this morning.

Union Station was crowded last night with relatives and friends of the drafted men who assembled to bid goodbye to the prospective soldiers. There was much cheering and singing as the men boarded the trains. Groups from some wards paraded in the stations, singing and shouting, accompanied by relatives, friends and spectators.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused by the singing of Hal Geer, a vaudeville performer, who has assembled to bid goodbye to the prospective soldiers. There was much cheering and singing as the men boarded the trains. Groups from some wards paraded in the stations, singing and shouting, accompanied by relatives, friends and spectators.

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# Simonds Writes Indications Are Germans Have Been Definitely Checked

## LONDON PAPERS WELCOME OFFER OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Fine Spirit Shown by U. S.  
Source of Utmost Encouragement, Chronicle Says.

### OF WEIGHT IN GERMANY

Action Will Be of Double Benefit to Allies, Morning Post Declares.

LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.)—The decision to place American units in brigades with French and British battalions for immediate participation in the fighting on the Western front is greeted by the morning newspaper as a historic action. The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Government of our great Western ally is not only sending large numbers of American battalions to Europe, but the coming critical months have agreed to use all of its regiments as cannot be used in divisions of its own being brigaded with French and British units so long as the necessity lasts."

"By this means troops which are not yet sufficiently trained to fight as divisions and army corps will form part of seasonal divisions until such time as they have completed their training, and Gen. Pershing wishes to withdraw them in order to build up the American army."

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces are now being completed. Throughout these discussions

### Some U. S. Regiments Will Be Brigaded With Allied Units; Others to Fight in Own Divisions

LONDON, April 2.

A N official announcement issued here last night says:

"As a result of communications which have passed between the Prime Minister and President Wilson, of delegations between Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour and Lord Derby, and consultation in France in which Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss participated, important decisions have been come to by which large forces of trained men in the American army can be brought to the assistance of the allies in the present struggle."

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"The Government has shown the greatest anxiety to do everything possible to assist the allies and has left nothing undone which could contribute thereto."

"This decision, however, is very important as it will be to the maintenance of the allied strength in the next few months, will in no way diminish the need for those further measures for raising fresh troops at home, to which reference already has been made. It is announced at once because the Prime Minister feels that the singleness of purpose with which the United States have made this immediate, and, indeed, indispensable contribution toward the triumph of the allied cause should be clearly recognized by the British people."

"The Daily Chronicle says: 'The fine spirit shown by the United States through this crisis has been a source of utmost encouragement and moral support to her allies in Europe. Nowhere has the lesson of Brest-Litovsk been more clearly raised than in America and nowhere is the absolute need for defeating Imperial Germany more distinctly realized.'

"'Our forces,' says the Daily Express, 'that America is in the winter victory, and it is additional evidence of President Wilson's idealistic statesmanship.'

"The spirit in which this measure has been taken by America," declared the Morning Post, "deserves, as it will receive the fullest recognition both in France and this country, and that it will have its weight in Germany, too, we cannot doubt."

The Times says: "It seals the bond of brotherhood which unites the European allies with the United States in the common cause of civilization."

"The distribution of a portion of the units which these commands will be only temporary, and implies a spirit of chivalrous sacrifice in the face of staring necessity. It is no mere paper decision, but American units already are mingling with our armies in the battle line and we are confident that the experiment will produce the happiest results."

### PROGRESS OF U. S. SHIP PROGRAM NOT SATISFACTORY

Continued From Page One.

that of the steel plates ordered for the first 25 ships under construction at Hog Island, 62 per cent had left the mills on March 16 (the date of last report) and only 3 per cent had reached Hog Island.

One of the officials said that one reason for the steel shortage at Hog Island was lack of transportation facilities during the extreme conditions which prevailed in January and February.

Another point was a lack of foresight when steel orders were placed last summer for fabricating work to be done at points remote from the localities where the steel was manufactured. As an illustration, shipments of steel to Montreal, Canada, to be fabricated and then reshipped to Hog Island, shipments from mills located in the Birmingham district went as far west as Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa, for the fabricating work. Each shipment had to be rerouted from the point where the material was fabricated to the shipyards.

**Shortage Called Artificial.**

Burrough maintained that the steel plate shortage is more artificial than actual. While there is no surplus of ship plates, as some of the Shipping Board officials stated, it is believed to be clear, an insufficient supply at Hog Island, and perhaps other yards. Those responsible for the supply of steel at the War Industries Board says that the steel rapidly enough. It is, in their judgment, merely a matter of reducing the long hauls on the materials to and from the fabricating plants to the shipyards. The return of transportation to somewhat normal conditions will remove the obstacle of rail congestion.

For a week past there have been nightly meetings between the representatives of various departments and the War Industries Board on the steel supply question. While the announcement of the remedy to be applied is somewhat premature, the action most favored is the creation of a special "priority committee," consisting of representatives of departments or bureaus chiefly concerned and a representative of the War Industries Board. This committee, under Burrough's direction, would sit down and study weekly and all statements would have to be submitted to it for approval. This committee will be organized and in operation before the end of the present week.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, warned Government officials some time ago that no plates should be allowed to go out of the country.

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Subsequent attacks by the Ger-

### PLAN TO UNIONIZE ALL CABINET MAKERS IN CITY

Union Organizer Says Demands  
Will Be Presented to Firms  
With War Contracts.

George Orris, organizer of the Cabinet Makers' and Millmen's Union, about 500 of whose members are now striking in eight office furniture and equipment factories, said today that the union would present demands to the Hutton Sash and Door Co., the St. Louis Car Co., and other concerns employing cabinet makers, for the unionization of their plants.

President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do everything possible to assist the allies and has left nothing undone which could contribute thereto.

This decision, however, is very important as it will be to the maintenance of the allied strength in the next few months, will in no way diminish the need for those further measures for raising fresh troops at home, to which reference already has been made. It is announced at once because the Prime Minister feels that the singleness of purpose with which the United States have made this immediate, and, indeed, indispensable contribution toward the triumph of the allied cause should be clearly recognized by the British people."

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### DRASTIC DISLOYALTY BILL GOES TO SENATE

Amendment Provides 20 Years in  
Prison or \$10,000 Fine for  
Disloyal Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.)—In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties on disloyal acts, the Senate Judiciary Committee today adopted an amendment by Senator Poindexter of Washington prescribing imprisonment for 20 years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of the German empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

The committee also approved the same amendment for persons obstructing Government war bonds issues and for "willfully attempting to obstruct recruiting or enlistment in the army."

The amendment would make it unlawful "for any person or persons in the presence or hearing of others to utter any disloyal, threatening, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous, slurring, abusive, seditious language about the Government of the United States or the Constitution of the United States or the flag of the United States, or the army or navy of the United States, or any good or welfare of the United States, or any other language calculated to incite or inflame resistance to any duly constituted Federal or state authority in connection with the prosecution of war; or threaten the good or welfare of the United States or the United States Government; or to advise, urge or incite any curtailment of production in this country or anything or things, product or products necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of such war."

**Approval Was Unanimous.**

The committee was unanimous in its action.

Other amendments written into the bill by the committee will prohibit disloyal penaltys on behalf of disloyal acts, or disloyal utterances or writings, displays of enemy flags or banners, or acts tending to curtail production of essential war products or "to advocate, teach, favor or defend" such acts.

**May Reach Amiens.**

Conceivably the Germans will be able to exploit further their unmissable gains. By employing the remaining divisions and bringing up their heavy artillery, they may reach Amiens, but this is doubtful in the extreme. The whole history of western offensives, of all major offensives in this war of positions, has been that if there has not been a decisive rupture of the enemy front in the first week, the chance to produce a breakthrough has passed. In the case of Germany's great successes, against Russia at the Dniester, against Italy at the Isonzo, the first blow was unmistakably successful and the disaster was immediate. On the contrary all of the allied offensives in the west and unsuccessful German attack upon Verdun were never able to move at any dangerous pace, after they had spent the force and fury of their rush.

The allied loss was 20,000, or nearly one out of every four. The French lost 12,000. Marshal Villiers, himself wounded, wrote to Louis XIV: "If God will vouchsafe us another defeat like this, your majesty's enemies will be destroyed."

Marlborough remained master of the field, but had been too terribly mauled to attempt a further assault of the French. The war dragged on in a desultory way until in 1711 the British withdrew. Marlborough was dismissed in disgrace from the service. Peace negotiations led to the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in which the allies recognized the very act they went to war to prevent—Louis' installation on the throne of Spain.

Judge Evans refused to obey mandate Ordering Tax Levy to Meet Judgment on Railroad Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 2.—Judge J. S. Evans, a member of the Dallas County Court, was ordered committed to Jackson County jail to-day by Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburg in Federal Court until he agrees to obey the mandate of the court ordering a tax levy in Dallas County to meet judgments on old railroad bonds.

Judge Evans, when arraigned in court this morning on a contempt warrant, said he chose to serve the people of Dallas County and that to do so he had to make to take the law over his head. After the judgment of the court was passed attorneys for the defendant took the case to the District Court of Appeals on a writ of error. Bond of \$10,000 was furnished.

Judgments aggregating more than \$2,000,000 are pending in the Federal Court against Dallas County and have been renewed each 10 years for 40 years. The levy ordered by the court would have brought about \$70,000 annually to meet the judgments, but the annual interest it is claimed is greater than that amount.

**GERMANS REPORTED NEAR KURSK**

Poltava Said to Be Burning: Sebastian Tries to Stop It.

PETROGRAD, April 2 (By A. P.)—It is reported that a German army is within 23 miles of Kursk. Ekaterinoslav has been cut off from railway communication and Poltava has been bombarded and is burning. The city has been abandoned by the Soviet forces.

The allies have so far won a measure of success because they have lived. They have succeeded so far as they have succeeded, because they have halted the greatest blow of the war within exceedingly restricted limits and without disproportionate loss to themselves. They had to stop the German advance and the British and French Governments will

necked  
NS 'STRAFED'  
RMAN ARTILLERY

# Character Study of Gen. Foch, Supreme Commander of Allied Armies STEPS INTO THE BREACH WITH HIS REPUTATION AS A VICTORIOUS LEADER UNIMPAIRED

## A Lithe Mountaineer, With Energy, Speed and Decision His Chief Characteristics

His Personality, Like Napoleon's, a "True Ori-flamme of War," Which Has Appealed Irresistibly to the French People.

The following highly interesting character sketch of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, whose elevation to the exalted post of Supreme Commander of the Allied armies on the western front, is reproduced by the Post-Dispatch from the New York Times of last Sunday, by special arrangement.

By RICHARD BARRY,

A noted American War Correspondent, whose story of the siege of Port Arthur, as he saw it from the Japanese lines, remains the classic of the Russo-Japanese War.

For the first time since the world war began the allied armies on the west front have been placed under one supreme command. For the first time one brain coordinates, one vision comprehends, and one will directs that long line from Switzerland to the sea. For the first time the 5,000,000 soldiers of the allies are welded into one force to meet a mighty enemy that has been from the start unified in strategy and operation.

Now, at last, in sight of the end, the allies play their ace of trumps—Ferdinand Foch. The other leaders, Petain, Haig, Pershing, perhaps Diem, are to be his subordinates, each alone has supreme command. It is no longer Hindenburg against the field; it is now Hindenburg against Foch.

The gigantic duel is simplified. If the situation on the battlefields of France is clarified, our vision of it is also rendered more distinct. Through the mists "over there" we see the historic perspective. Against him whom Von Moltke rather patronizingly called "the best strategist in the Mazurian lakes" is pitted the new leader whom Joffre, after the Marne, decided to be "the first strategist in Europe."

Who and whence and why is this picked champion chosen among the many who have been called? Ferdinand Foch! There is a strange Teutonic ring in the name. Can he be an Alsatian? Not at all, and as far as it is possible. He comes from the far south of France, from the foothills of the Pyrenees, where he was born in a little town named Tarbes. He had a narrow escape from being a Spaniard, for he is of Basque blood, and he spent the first years of his life within sight of the Spanish border.

Like Joffre Artilleryman.

The name is pronounced as though it were spelled with an unaccented e and the o long—Foch. Marshal Joffre comes from the same province. Like Joffre, he excelled in mathematics in the military school; like Joffre, he saw war first at the siege of Paris in 1871, and had his first Colonel command as Governor of Madagascar.

There the similarity ceases. Joffre is fat; Foch is thin. Joffre is a defensive fighter; Foch an offensive fighter. Perhaps there is no better way to define the difference in the two men, (who, incidentally, are, it is said, thoroughly devoted to each other,) than by noting the slang words used by the soldiers in referring to them. Joffre, throughout the army, is "Papa Joffre." Foch to his soldiers, is "Le Patron," which in the United States, means "the father of all."

This may be the reason, or a chief among the reasons, why he has not previously been intrusted with supreme command. Since the 13th Vendemarie (Oct. 5, 1795), when an obscure Corsican artilleryman (are they to be always artillermen, these great leaders?) was ordered to clear the streets of Paris, French parliamentarians have been unusually fearful of a "man on horseback." Curiously, it is a literal fact that Foch is fond of horsebacking. He has a black charger of which he is extremely fond. Incidentally, he looks very well on it. Also, incidentally, Joffre never did care for horseback riding, being more inclined in his tendencies and inclining to the more prosaic elegance of a motor car's tonneau.

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All of this may be most incidental, but his dispatch to Joffre just before his advance which turned the tide of battle at the Marne might be suspected of hiding a shaft of Gallic wit, were it not a record of events penned at one of the critical moments in his country's history.

"My right has been driven in," he wired, in effect, "my left has been driven in. Consequently, with all that is left of my center, I will attack."

That was the advance which shattered von Bulow, stopped von Kluck, and saved Paris.

Now that Foch is in the saddle it is easy to turn back and see that his command was inevitable from the beginning. The only wonder is that it did not come earlier. Generally recognized as the logical leader by military critics, among them all the leading Americans who have been on the other side, and more acceptable than other French General to the English, for he saved them on the Marne, it seems that Foch has been reserved by fate to step into the breach, with his reputation unimpaired, at this high moment.

The situation among the allies has long been that it was for them to bear the brunt of the war, this country during the Civil War in this country. The situation was voiced in the spring of 1864 in a poem which appeared in the New York Times, entitled, "Wanted—A Man." Each verse concluded with the refrain, "Abraham Lincoln, give us a man!" Such for more than three years has been the unconscious prayer and the oft-expressed wish among the allies—a man. For as Foch himself says in his book on "The Conduct of the



*Deus le gueule, nationalis, la victorie est certaine à la cause la plus juste, pourvu qu'elle tache ne gueule s'en dormir.*  
F. Foch

This recent and very excellent portrait of Gen. Foch, with an attached sentiment in his own handwriting, is in the possession of a St. Louis Frenchman. The translation of the sentiment, which is characteristic of the noted allied leader, is as follows:

"IN WARS BETWEEN NATIONS, VICTORY IS CERTAIN TO THE CAUSE THAT IS JUST AND SLEEPLESS."

ceded the holocaust, ripe experience in colonial government in Madagascar and, finally, directorship in the Ecole de Guerre. Yet he became more of an articulate authority than Joffre. He is the author of two books which are standard, even in Germany; it may be said in passing, of the Marne, which he has been appreciated at his true worth, and it is safe to say that nowhere in the world has his present appointment been taken with greater seriousness than at the Imperial Grand Headquarters. The two books are "The Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War." They would bear quotation to a considerable length at this time, and it may be well to pick from them his opinions on the two vital subjects of most general importance. (In the main they are technical disquisitions on tactics and strategy.)

In the beginning of one of his volumes Foch has placed a quotation from Joseph de Maistre, "a lost battle is a battle one believes one's self to have lost; in a material sense nothing can be lost. \* \* \* A battle, then, can only be lost morally. If so, it is only morally that a battle is won."

These especially notable things have been said about Foch in various Parisian papers since his elevation to his present high command has been talked about in the last news. First, it is said that he is "great in his vision of the next hour." In other words, he believed it to be the function of a General to know not only what the enemy has done, which he easily learns by scanning his reports, but to co-ordinate these actions, to pass, in imagination, into the place of his adversary, to reconstruct that adversary's problem; to think it out as the adversary would, yet even more quickly, and thus to anticipate the coming movements that are to be made against him. It was this quality that doubtless endeared him to Joffre at the Marne to such an extent that the Field Marshal called him, in a burst of generosity, "the first strategist in Europe."

What He Did at the Marne.

Just the same, when the moment arrives, Foch will not hesitate to put his last ounce of energy, his last breath, into the breach. It was practically what he did on the Marne, when he seized the nearest neighboring division, hastened it across his own rear, and attacked with it on the German flank after his own troops were all routed. Simultaneously he ordered his already defeated divisions to return to the attack. Whether or not he will "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," as Grant did, remains to be seen. His record would reveal his military genius to that of the rapier rather than that of the broadsword. What we are to observe is the conflict of his finely tempered, perfectly manipulated Toledo blades with the steel-shafted batons of Hindenburg.

The story of this, the finest of Foch's achievements, has been often told, but will bear repeating. Capt. X. of the French army, in Scriber's Magazine, summarized it graphically last year. The Captain described the day, Aug. 30, 1914, as one of terrific heat, when there might have been seen pacing to and fro in front of a little hotel in the market place of Attigny, a small town above Rehain on the Aisne, a man with an anxious air and a grave expression, a man who had been judiciously thinking in the ripe flower of a fine career, while France had not been so solidly established and so well governed as now since the time of the Great Louis. At the same time, she is sustained, morally and politically as well as economically and militarily, by the soundest and surest alliance which ever favored her. If vague fears of "the man on horseback" have weighed on her, they may well be dismissed as idle today. Undoubtedly they have been dismissed in the face of the stern necessity which has placed 5,000,000 men at the tail of the black charger which bears the litle Pyrenean mountaineer.

Foch was born Oct. 2, 1851, four months before "Papa" Joffre, and the subordinate officer did not at that time even shake hands with the general, but only observed him as a conspicuous guest. When assigned to duty at headquarters in 1871 (12 years later) he referred to

up to within 400 yards, in order to shell the defenders. At the most critical moment of the conflict Gen. Foch improvised and executed a most skillful maneuver, to which our final victory was due.

The Germans had driven themselves into our army like a wedge. Gen. Foch was inspired to turn to our own advantage a position which appeared wholly favorable to the enemy. He seized the near-by neighboring division and slipped it abruptly from left to right in such a way as to throw it suddenly on the German flank. The movement took the enemy by surprise. In a smaller way it was the same maneuver as that which Gen. Joffre threw Mouton's army on the flank of Von Kluck. In each case the result was admirable. The two maneuvers were the deciding cause of the German retreat and won us the victory of the Marne.

In 1916 a party of correspondents visited the 1914 battlefield and were over the disputed ground. All were especially fascinated by the line from La Fere Champonne in Mondement, the line which had been held by the Ninth Army under Foch. It was then learned for the first time that Foch had under his command only about 120,000 men, while he was opposed by about 200,000 Germans, and that these included the Prussian Guard, the flower of the Kaiser's army.

The headquarters officers in charge of the corps, officers in singling out any one officer for praise, which is distinctly the French way, yet were clear in indicating that it was the French consensus of opinion that, while every General in the allied line contributed to the victory of the Marne, it was Foch who, with inferior forces but brilliant strategy and refusal to recognize a suspicion of defeat, caused more trouble to the Germans than ever Mancoury and the army of Paul Doumer.

Foch's Fleet at the Yser.

Again, at the Yser, Foch performed a similar feat. It was at the first battle of Ypres. Here it was that, in the words of the London Standard, "he loosed the dikes and flooded the Germans with Frenchmen." The Germans then seemed to have an incredible supply of reserves and forced the attack relentlessly and, it seemed, victoriously. The Belgian and English armies left to themselves must have given way before the bold assaults. Foch, at the crisis, spared nothing of the French reserves. Either he had never been officially revealed how many corps he threw into the breach, but he succeeded in raising a human dike to stop the Teuton inundation.

As each battalion arrived it was thrown into the furnace. Not a day, not an hour, could be lost. Every gap had to be filled. Nor did the French under Foch limit themselves to the map, perhaps make a mark, but ask a question, but never make a comment. As soon as the officer had delivered his message he would take his place in the quiet semi-circle, where he would wait until ordered out again.

Occasionally Foch would indulge in one of his favorite gestures, with a fierce tug at his gray mustache, with a fierce look at his men, of pulling it out, or he would sweep the front of his tunic under the left arm with his pencil, a sort of a flick, as though to brush off a fly.

The outstanding feature of the scene was quiet. Next was the punctilious exactness for military forms in entering and leaving the room and in saluting. Foch himself seemed particularly untroubled, and his whole military operation was one of poised alertness of intellect, tact and precision. He could hardly have seemed less amenable if he were instead a chess master in mathematical chess.

The uncanny element in his career is this detached clairvoyance, as it were, of the British monarch. It is never so lacking in the conscience of a man on horseback." He predicted the present war for 20 years and foretold the German method of attack and plan of campaign. At all times he declared that France would be ready for it and would not be defeated.

In a chapter on "Concerning the War" he said that while Germany might be in a position to invade France, such an invasion was not in the least defeat of the French. The Germans would be held at the disposition of tanks, which were placed at the disposition of one division, while prisoners declare that a large number of tanks have been constructed since last fall. These vehicles comprise small tanks, 10 tons in weight and eight meters long, three meters wide and 3 1/2 high, and land cruisers 14 meters long, four wide and four high, with a speed of seven to 15 kilometers per hour. They are armed with machine guns and machine guns, as well as flame projectors. They are provided with doors and apertures which can be hermetically closed, so as to allow them to pass through gas clouds.

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## FIVE KILLED IN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION RIOTS IN QUEBEC

Four Other Civilians and Many Soldiers Wounded in Fighting of Three and a Half Hours.

### CROWDS ATTACK TROOPS

Bricks Thrown From Roof and Shots Fired From Doorways —Military Use Machine Guns.

**QUEBEC, April 2 (By A. P.)**—Fighting between the rioting element in Quebec and the military forces, which resulted last night in the killing of at least five civilians and the wounding of a number of others, and soldiers continued into the early hours today. After midnight the firing died down, but men on rooftops sniped the soldiers for hours.

The guard placed in the area where fighting took place was maintained all night. This forenoon the city was comparatively quiet, and it was hoped by the military authorities that it had been shown that no more breaches of the law will be tolerated, and that the disorderly factions will abandon their demands.

So far the killed and wounded civilians appear to be innocent victims who were not connected with the disturbances in any way, although the soldiers used every care to protect such persons. The snipers never presented a good mark. They fired frequently from street crowds which collected despite the warning issued that gatherings in the streets were illegal.

Notwithstanding warnings from the military that the shooting in Quebec would be put down with a stern hand, and urgent appeals to the people not to repeat the disorder of the last three days, crowds assembled in several parts of the downtown section of the city and had to be broken up by the Toronto infantry or dragoons.

### Bricks Thrown From Roofs.

Early in the night soldiers were ordered from barracks and stationed in different parts of the city. The upper section of the town was cut off from St. Roch's, where the disorderly element resides, by a line of troops. Armand Levergne, the Nationalist leader, was expected to address a meeting in this square, but respected the military edict prohibiting such assemblies.

The rioting began soon after the soldiers were posted. Bricks were thrown from rooftops and revolver shots were fired from alley ways.

The cavalry repeatedly charged the mob with drawn swords, but the moment the troopers' backs were turned the crowd returned.

### Soldiers Fall in Attack.

About a hundred yards away, near the Canadian Pacific station, the soldiers were greeted by a mob with a fusillade of revolver shots, bricks and ice. Several soldiers fell in this attack slightly injured.

After patiently bearing the bombardment of the crowd, the soldiers received orders to fire. A number of shots were sent over the heads of the mob near Jacques Cartier Square.

As the casualties began to occur, a Red Cross dressing station was opened. Here the men had their wounds treated and were conveyed by ambulance to the military hospital.

As the evening advanced, a dense fog settled down. The rioters who had been broken up by the infantry and cavalry, assembled in doorways and fired at random down the streets.

### BILL AUTHORIZES DRAFTING MEN FOR CLERICAL WAR WORK

Provides Also for the Enlistment Outside of Draft Age for Clerical Work.

**WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.)**—Important war legislation was passed yesterday by the Senate, including various amendments to the national defense act and separate bills authorizing the condemnation or lease of land needed for war purposes and empowering the President to commandeer and operate street and interurban railroads to shipyards engaged on Government work.

The defense act amendments authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe zones in navigable waters endangered by armaments, explosives or other war activities empowers the President to call for War Department, clerical duty men of draft age physically unfit for military service and provide for the enlistment of men outside of the draft ages for civil duty. One provision specifically continues the extra pay allowance of 50 per cent for army aviators, which the War Department proposed to abolish.

Another bill passed authorized a service medal and ribbon for all regular army and national guardsmen and officers who have done duty on the Mexican border.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; credit, Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

British Troops Continue Pursuit of Turks.

**LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.)**—British troops operating on the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia continue their pursuit of the Turkish troops. An official statement says the British forces have advanced 72 miles beyond the town of Annah, to a point about midway between Bagdad and Aleppo.

Help keep your soldier boy's mind in the right channel by sending him his favorite newspaper, the Post-Dispatch, by mail. Phone Olive 6600 or Central 6600.

## Humor From the Trenches

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather of the British Army.



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### ON THE WAY TO THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Interpreter (nonchalantly to perturbed British officer as they brush the edge of a precipice 200 feet deep): The chauffeur says a car fell over here last week.

### NO MISREPRESENTATION AS TO STOCK HE SOLD, BROLSKY SAYS

Former St. Louisian Asserts Business Jealousy and Political Enmity Motivate His Accusation.

**LOS ANGELES, April 2 (By A. P.)**—Harry Brolsky of Redondo Beach, Cal., who surrendered to the District Attorney's office on word that he had been indicted in New York on a charge of publishing a false financial advertisement, said he had been selling stock of the Standard Film Industries for more than a year and that there had been no misrepresentations about it. Brolsky, formerly of St. Louis, is a member of the firm of R. S. Davison & Co., a New York brokerage house, selling agent for stock of the Standard Film Industries.

Brolsky is president of the Board of Trustees of Redondo Beach. He asserted his indictment had been brought about as the result of business jealousy and political enmity.

At the hearing, Brolsky denied he had been indicted in New York for perjury.

The indictments against Jennings and Brolsky followed an investigation started by Mrs. Marion K. Clark of the State Industrial Commission.

It is said that Eliot Norton, a New York lawyer; Lieut. Anthony J. Drexel Jr. and Philip C. Mills were directors in the film company, which was organized by Jennings in October, 1916. Jennings and Brolsky, it is said, sold 350,000 shares of stock. Many of the purchasers, it is known, are Americans and working people, who are now clamoring for a return of their money.

Assistant District Attorney Brolsky said last night that Brolsky received a commission of 50 cents on the dollar for all the stock he sold. He had the sole right to sell 122,000 shares for whatever he could get for it above \$1.65 a share.

**JAPAN NOT TO ADOPT GERMAN POLICY IN RUSSIAN DEALINGS**

Announcement of Foreign Minister Motono to That Effect Arouses Interest at Tokio.

**TOKIO, Tuesday, March 26 (By A. P.)**—The statement made by Foreign Minister Motono in addressing a joint session of Parliament today that in the event Japan is compelled to send troops into Siberia there is no intention whatever of doing so. The Japanese army and navy and that Japan will never adopt an aggressive policy such as Germany is pursuing in European Russia, has excited especial interest. The Osaki opposition has criticised the Government for not making a similar declaration before when Russia was at loss to know what to do. It is believed that Russians assisting Germans in Siberia should be regarded as enemies.

### POLICE ARREST BARTENDER IN HARRY COHEN MURDER CASE

Morris Rothenberg Questioned as to His Knowledge of Alfred Gotsch's Feud Resulting in New York.

**NEW YORK, April 2 (By A. P.)**—In an effort to obtain further details of the ramifications of an alleged gamblers' feud in New York, officials of the District Attorney's office today questioned Morris Rothenberg, waiter and bartender, who was arrested late last night charged with the murder of Harry Cohen, known as "Harry the Yot," a notorious gambler and burglar. Cohen was shot and half an hour after he called up James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, and promised to give testimony against a number of "higher ups" in the gambling "firm."

Cohen's murder, on the even of his promised disclosures, bears a close resemblance to the sensational Rosenthal murder here in 1912, for which Charles Becker, police lieutenant, and four gunmen were electrocuted. The facts, so far as known, however, do not implicate the police, officials say, and the murder has more of the appearance of a private quarrel among the gamblers.

But little is known of Rothenberg, who denies all knowledge of the shooting. He was identified as the man who shot Cohen, according to the police.

Watches and Diamonds on credit, Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

**TWO OFFICERS IN PLOT WITH FORMER GREEK KING EXECUTED**

They Went to Greece in German Submarine—Lawyer Gets Death Sentence.

**ATHENS, April 2 (By A. P.)**—Lieuts. Calamaras and Hiotopoulos, who came to Greece recently on a German submarine as agents of former King Constantine, were condemned to death by a court-martial, and the sentence was carried out Saturday. Their lawyer, M. Konoupis, also received the death sentence.

The two officers, after receiving instructions at Zurich, Berlin and Vienna came to Greece in an enemy submarine from Poles with a letter from former King Constantine, and planned a system of espionage and to establish a naval base.

Concupis was intermediate in the matter. A sister of Lieut. Calamaras was sentenced to life imprisonment, and a peasant was given 15 years for harboring the lieutenants.

**Buying Liquor for Soldier Charged.**

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## COUNTY COURTS PROTEST AGAINST ASSESSMENT DELAY

More Than 20 Telephoned or Telegraphed State Tax Commission Yesterday.

### SULLIVAN STILL ABSENT

Equalization Board Not Able to Act While Secretary of State Remains Away.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

JEFFERSON CITY, April 2.—The State Tax Commission yesterday and today received telegrams and telephone messages from more than 20 county courts, protesting against the delay in equalizing property in their counties, occasioned by the failure of the State Board of Equalization to pass upon the report of the Tax Commission.

Secretary of State Sullivan, a member of the board, whose absence yesterday caused a postponement of consideration of the report, had not returned today from Sedalia, where he went Saturday to take part in a city election.

Auditor Beckmann, whose absence from meetings of the board all of the last week was attributed to illness, did not appear for the board meeting yesterday, though he was on the streets of Jefferson City in the morning and again in the evening.

#### Proportion Is Decreased.

The report of the Tax Commission, while increasing the assessed valuation of property in St. Louis \$254,671,762 actually decreases the proportion St. Louis pays of the taxes of the nation's State.

In 1917, St. Louis, although having only 20 per cent of the population of the State, and occupying only eight one-hundredths of one per cent of the area of the State, paid 35.2 per cent of the regular property taxes collected in Missouri. This was due to the fact that property in St. Louis was assessed at approximately 60 per cent of its value, while assessments in the rural districts were on a basis of 10 to 15 per cent of value.

The Tax Commission, in endeavoring to tax all property at value, increased assessments throughout the State, and as rural districts were assessed on a much lower basis than St. Louis, the per cent of increase in the rural districts was greater.

**Commissioner Player's Table.**

Commissioner Player of the Tax Commission has compiled from the records lists a table showing the grants derived by St. Louis as a result of the effort to equalize assessments through an honest assessment of property.

This report shows that under the 1918 assessment St. Louis would pay 23.6 per cent of the taxes of the State instead of 35.2 per cent, as in 1917. Under the different divisions of taxation, the difference is shown to be:

Acre lands, 2.1 per cent in 1918, instead of 4.8 per cent in 1917.

Total lots, 47.8 per cent in 1918, instead of 59.3 per cent in 1917.

Total real estate, 24.7 per cent in 1918, instead of 38.4 per cent in 1917.

Money, notes and bonds, 8.2 per cent in 1918, instead of 20.3 per cent in 1917.

Banks, 44.1 per cent in 1918, instead of 45.7 per cent in 1917.

Other corporate companies, 86.8 per cent in 1918, instead of 99 per cent in 1917.

Other personal property, 24.9 per cent in 1918, instead of 24.7 per cent in 1917.

Total personal property, 18.9 per cent in 1918, instead of 24.2 per cent in 1917.

### SAILOR LANDS IN THE HOSPITAL AFTER ARGUMENT OVER MARINES

**That is What Men in Michigan Avenue Saloon Said Started Trouble.**

Lieut. A. C. Clark of Jefferson Barracks, passing a saloon at 7528 Michigan avenue last evening in an automobile, saw a sailor of the United States Navy emerge from the front entrance, with great rapidity. He stopped and saw a bottle thrown, which struck the sailor on the head.

The sailor, Frank Ham, 30 years old, of 3529 Missouri avenue, was taken to a hospital with his head badly cut. Oscar Mueller, proprietor of the saloon, and George Bushey, 23, of 7145 Virginia street, were arrested. They said Ham first attacked Bushey because the latter praised the fighting qualities of the United States Marines, as contrasted with those of the men in the navy. Mueller said he acted as mediator, he said, and was struck on the jaw. He then picked up a hammar and drove the sailor from the saloon.

Ride a Wholesome Hobby—use a Stimulus or For Remuneration.

There's an added zest in life for the man with a hobby.

It may be art or music—Collection of stamps, coins, other antiques—Golf—Billiards—

Riding the latest made motor cycle or automobile—

Maintaining a sales organization just a few notches above the other fellows in the same line—

Or on breeding of thoroughbreds—poultry, dogs, birds or any kind of pets.

Hobbies are promoted with the greatest satisfaction by persons who and use Post-Dispatch Wants, make a hobby of it—

Ride your hobby—

Ride on the crest!

**TRY A THREE-TIME AD.** Costs less, produces more, seldom fails to satisfy. CALL at this office, at your druggists, over your phone, or mail your ad.

## HELP WANTED!



## URGENT CALL FOR AID IN MAKING MUNITIONS

Government Wants Civilians to Serve in Work Vital to Pushing the War.

### Classes of Specially Trained Men Wanted for Civilian Service

300 Mechanical draftsmen.  
600 Mechanical engineers.  
500 Inspectors of ordnance material.  
1,000 Inspectors of munitions.  
1,000 Assistant inspectors of munitions.  
200 Chemists.  
100 Clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, or office administration or business administration.  
250 Clerk-bookkeepers.  
40 Construction foremen.  
100 Assistants to business managers.  
100 Experts in business administration.  
100 Statistical experts.

St. Louis has been asked to aid the Government in recruiting specially trained employees to assist in the manufacture of munitions. The entire United States will be drawn on to furnish approximately 4300 of these skilled workers.

A statement sent out by the Ordnance Department in Washington says this is a patriotic civilian service and is vital to the successful prosecution of the war. The call is urgent, as munitions must be manufactured in tremendous quantities for our soldiers in France.

Every able-bodied American citizen who can do factory, clerical, engineering or executive work which will aid in the manufacture of munitions, and who is not now engaged in Government employment, is asked to volunteer for this service.

#### Place of Employment.

Mechanical draftsmen, chemists and clerk-bookkeepers will be employed at Washington. Inspectors of munitions will serve at the various ordnance manufacturing plants throughout the United States.

The mechanical draftsman takes the initial step in the intricate process of gun manufacture. He is provided with a light, and very valuable drafting instrument in Washington, the binocularizer that delivers its destructive blow at the enemy appears first in the form of a drawing, the work of the mechanical draftsman. Before a gun can be manufactured, the mechanical draftsman must have performed his part of the programs. For this position there are required men experienced in automobile, tractor or truck work; or in designing small machine parts; or versed in pipe layouts and machine layouts; or drafting and designing of machinery such as tool jigs and fixtures or as gauge designs or in drafting and designing machinery involving heavy work, such as steel railway car and other railroad equipment; or in the work with optical instruments or any other instruments of precision.

Mechanical engineers can be utilized in the Ordnance Department in the superintendence and inspection of artillery ammunition, shells, fuses, trench warfare material, guns and gun carriages. The salaries are lucrative, and applicants must have had broad experience. Supervising inspectors of ordnance material are urgently needed. The duties of this position consist of the organization and inspection of supervision of inspection of ordnance material plants, and the interpretation and enforcement of specifications as set forth by the Ordnance Department.

#### Ordnance Inspectors.

Ordnance inspectors insure the character of guns and ammunition that will be delivered to the American soldiers overseas. They furnish the Government a check in making munitions. They must have had previous experience, as required by the Civil Service Commission. For this service men are urgently needed for the following positions: An inspector of shrapnel, shell, primers, time fuses, smokeless fuses, cartridge cases, assembling, loading and packing complete rounds of ammunition, forges, high-explosive shell loading, artillery ammunition, steel powder and explosives, packing boxes, brass copper and spelter, trench-warfare material, machinery and machine tools, and ballistic inspectors.

Chemists in munitions-making establishments are needed who have just been graduated from college or who have had a few years' experience in the line in which they seek to be employed. In addition to general chemists there are openings for metallurgical chemists and powder and explosives chemists and assistants. Prior experience in this line of work is preferred.

"This ordinance call presents an opportunity for service on the part of those who are responsible to their families and who cannot afford to serve the Government without receiving proper remuneration," says the ordinance department. The appeal addresses itself to those persons who have not been included in the draft, and who may be anxious and willing to serve the country in a civilian capacity provided they are impressed with the urgency of the need, and believe that their services are necessary."

Information regarding these ordnance positions may be obtained by communicating with the Civilian Personnel Section, 1330 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Attempt to Burn Bridge in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 2 (Special).—An attempt last night to destroy the Chicago & Alton bridge near Middletown proved unsuccessful. This was the fifth bridge fire this year on the Peoria line of that road.

Lady Duff Gordon Will Sell Thrift Stamps Here Wednesday between 1 and 2 p.m., on the Third Floor. She will be assisted by members of her company.

## Home-makers Sales

THEIR meaning is known to most people in Saint Louis—their helpfulness of past years stands them in good stead with homemakers. Everything that goes to making the home brighter and more cheerful is offered—and the savings are extraordinary.

### Irish Point Curtains

High-pile Axminsters, in many pretty Persian effects and soft blending of colors. Special at, \$3.95 pair, (Fourth Floor.)

### Haviland Dinner Sets

Sets of 100 pieces, delicate spray pattern, gold lined, special at, \$39.50 (Fifth Floor.)

### Axminster Rugs

High-pile Axminsters, in many pretty Persian effects and soft blending of colors. Special at, \$25.75 (Fourth Floor.)

### Table Lamps

Spun brass metal base, with 16-inch hand-decorated glass shade. Wired Complete, special at, \$8.50 (Fifth Floor.)

### 100-Piece Dinner Sets

American porcelain, white and gold stippled designs, neat and effective, special at, \$15.00 (Fifth Floor.)

### Aluminum Saucers

Heavy gauge; aluminum; 1, 1½ and 2-quart sizes, special \$1.20 tomorrow at, per set, (Fifth Floor.)

### Brussels Rugs

Fine quality, seamless, of finest worsted yarns. Allover designs, 9x12-ft. sizes, special at, \$18.75 (Fifth Floor.)

### Aluminum Teakettles

Of hard sheet aluminum, 5-quart size, flat bottom and pat. ent cold handle, special at, \$3.19 (Fifth Floor.)

## Home-Makers' Sale of Furniture

FURNITURE of lasting quality, designed for beauty and constructed for long service.

Queen Anne Dining-Room Suite, of American walnut, consisting of nine pieces, (as illustrated), special at \$147.50. If Oak Cabinet is desired add \$42.50.

Chippendale Chamber Suite, brown mahogany, new style Chiffonier, \$114.50.

Cane and Velour Mahogany Chairs or Rockers, \$16.95.

William and Mary Living-Room Suite, cathedral oak, three pieces, tapestry covered, \$23.95.

Queen Anne Cane and Velour Davenport, \$87.50.

Queen Anne Davenport Suite, \$150.75.

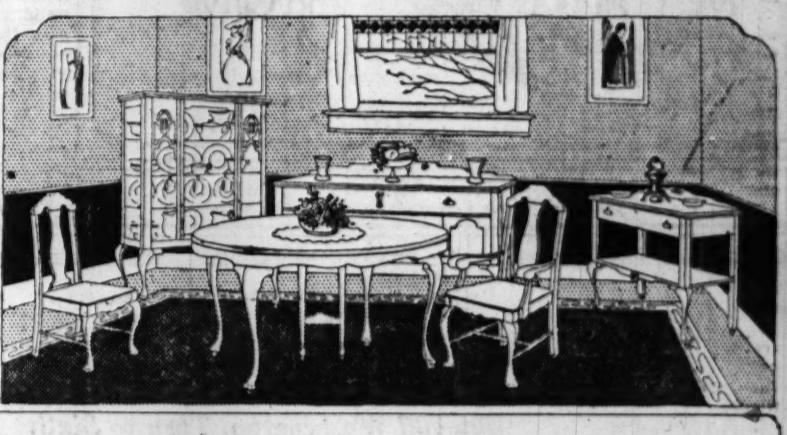
William and Mary Dining-Room Suite, five pieces, \$49.75.

Charles II Cathedral Oak Dining-Room Suite, seven pieces, \$69.75.

4-Pc. Hepplewhite Chamber Suite, \$89.50.

4-Pc. Queen Anne Chamber Suite, \$113.50.

EASY PAYMENTS are possible through our club plan of Furniture selling. (Sixth Floor.)



## Over 1500 Pretty Spring Blouses

In a Special Sale at

\$2.98

THERE are fully twenty-five distinctive styles in these Waists that have come from two of New York's best makers, at far below the regular worth.

In this gathering are delightful blouses of crepe de chine, prettily embroidered or lace trimmed, and checked or striped taffetas.

The sizes are 34 to 46.

(Third Floor.)

## Hundreds of Jaunty New Skirts

In a Wide Array of New Modes

\$4.95 and \$7.95

INDIVIDUAL-LOOKING Skirts, that are beautifully tailored from most desired materials.

Some are all-wool, in plain tailored or tunis effects, fashioned from serge, khaki cloth, poplins and Shepherd checks, in tan, gray, brown, navy and black.

Others of silk taffeta and faille, plain black or navy, also in striped, plaid and novelty effects.



## THE DOWNSTAIRS STORE

### A Sale of Dresses and Coats

#### Women's and Misses'

\$15

THE DRESSES are copies of higher-priced garments, made of crepe de chine, taffeta, charmeuse, Georgette and taffeta combinations, in the wanted shades.

COATS are jaunty modes, of wool poplin, belted or yoke back styles, large pockets, buttons and buckles. Some having satin collars.

Plisse Crepes, 19c Yard

Bleached, mercerized, in several beautiful designs, all 58 inches wide.

Crash Toweling, 15c Yard

Bleached, fast color border. 17 inches wide. Part lace.

Dress Gingham

suitable for the making of house dresses, shirts, etc., at, per yard,

19c

Charming bolts of taffeta or wool serge and poplin, in Pekin blue, tan, gray, navy and black. All well tailored and silk-lined. Many in bustle styles, others in Norfolk effects or plainly tailored.

30c Special

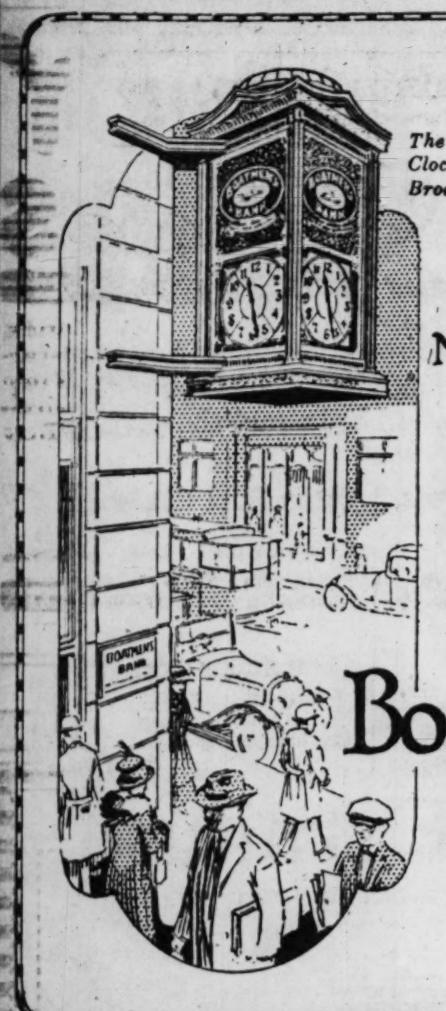
A lot of 3000 yards, narrow blue-and-white stripe.

J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton

Six-cord, black, white or white and black spools or white and black spools to buyers—no postage.

7 Spools 25c

(Main Floor.)



The Boatmen's  
Clock at  
Broadway and Olive

Most any time  
will do to  
open your  
**Boatmen's  
Savings  
Account**  
BUT..... it will  
earn 3 1/2% interest  
from April 1<sup>st</sup> if  
opened not later than  
April 5<sup>th</sup>.

**Boatmen's  
Bank**  
Broadway  
and Olive

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE HALF MILLION  
more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

## MISS EDITH LAYMAN TO BECOME BRIDE TONIGHT

Marriage to Lieut. E. F. Deacon of Detroit Will Take Place at Home of Her Parents.

THE wedding of Miss Edith Layman to Lieut. Edward F. Deacon will take place at 8:30 o'clock this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Arnold Layman of 15 Kingsbury place. Miss Layman will have Miss Carroll Jarvis, who is home from Wellesley College for the holidays, as her maid of honor, and her two sisters, Misses Mary and Laura Layman, as bridesmaids. Another young sister, Grace Layman, will be the flower girl. The bridegroom's father will attend him as best man.

The bride will wear a gown of heavy white satin with a long train which will be completely enveloped by her long tulle veil. The wedding will be carried out with simplicity, the attendants being dressed in white net gowns, with the exception of the maid of honor who will be gown in white lace over pink, and will carry white lace roses.

Miss Layman attended Mary Institute and the Baldwin School at Bryn Mawr, Pa., and spent two years at Wellesley. It was while home for the holidays from Wellesley last Christmas that her engagement was announced, so Miss Layman did not return to college, but was presented to society at the reception given by her mother later in January.

Lieut. Deacon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Deacon of Detroit. He attended the University of Michigan and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is at present

SOCIETY GIRL TO WED  
DETROIT OFFICER



—Gerhard Sisters Photo.  
MISS EDITH LAYMAN.

ent stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., with the 301st Engineers, where he will take his bride to reside while he remains there.

Among the out-of-town guests for the wedding are the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Condron and Miss Helen Condron of Chicago, Mrs. Margaret Layman of New York, Mr. D. Dix, Jr., Ernest Layman of Terre Haute, Ind., and Miss Elizabeth Mock of Detroit, who is a classmate of Miss Carroll Jarvis at Wellesley and who is her guest. Miss Jarvis and Miss Mock will return to college tomorrow.

### Social Items

One of the largest benefit affairs of the spring season takes place this afternoon at the Hotel Statler, when there will be a card party at 2 o'clock and a musical tea at 4:30 for the benefit of the Admitting and Contagious Wards of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. Mrs. John Baggett has charge of the card party, and Mrs. Lula McLean McCall of the tea. The board of managers of the Children's Hospital contains the names of many women of prominence, and the affairs this afternoon were expected to be a success, both financially and socially.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker Jr. of Brentmoor Park returned Sunday from Chandler, Ariz., where they spent the late winter.

Mrs. Frederick R. Hattersley of 4934 Buckingham Court has gone to New York for 10 days.

Miss Eleanor Robinson of Webster Groves entertained with a luncheon today, followed by a theater party, for her cousin, Miss Helen Murray, whose marriage to Capt. Arthur K. Howell will take place April 20. The guests included those who are to be in the bridal party. Tomorrow Miss Helen Atkins will give an informal tea for Miss Murray and numerous other parties have been planned for her.

Miss Helen Day entertained informally yesterday afternoon with a knitting tea at the Buckingham Hotel, where she is residing with her mother, Mrs. John A. Day, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Holladay, who will depart today to return to Miss Bennett's School at Millbrook, N. Y., where she is finishing her education. Miss Holladay's marriage to Frederick Emmons Niedringhaus will take place in June after her graduation.

Diamond Rings. Pay \$1 a week. Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

A. A. BUSCH JR. BUYS HOME

Pays \$75,000 for the Claude Vrooman Residence.

August A. Busch Jr., son of the president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, has purchased the Claude Vrooman residence, 5577 Lindell boulevard, opposite Forest Park, for \$75,000. The marriage of Busch and Miss Marie Church, daughter of Mrs. Alonso Church of 4 Lenox place, is set for this month, and they will make the house their home.

The house stands on a lot 100 by 530 feet, and has about 20 rooms, including what is said to be the largest ballroom in the city.

31 JOIN JEWISH LEGION

Military Force Organization for Service in Palestine.

The St. Louis contingent of the Jewish Legion, a military force now being organized throughout the United States for service in Palestine, will be 31 men last night following the enlistment of five men at Thirteenth street and Franklin avenue, where nightly meetings are held by recruiting officers for the legion.

Those who enlisted last night were Ben Berger, 1519 Bidwell street, Louis Friedman, 1325 Carr street, Morris Aaron Bashow, 1527 Elliot avenue, and H. Helpern, 2820 Stoddard street.

It may be true that it is more difficult than usual to find the right sort of workers—most of them being employed; but IF THE WORKER YOU NEED IS TO BE FOUND a Post-Dispatch Want Ad will bring him.

ST. LOUIS  
DETROIT

**Kline's**  
606-608 Washington, Thru to Sixth

Special Purchases Just Received for  
This Great Featuring of

**Spring Coats**  
\$19.75

Serges Wool Jerseys Poplins  
Tricotines Wool Velours  
Mixtures

All the new Spring innovations disclosed, such as fancy stitching, silk overcollars, rows of cleverly placed buttons, new belts and fancy buckles.



**Capes and Coat Capes**  
Reflecting Fashion's Latest Decrees  
\$27.50 to \$90

Charming effects achieved in preferred fabrics and colorings, affording a satisfying choice to women who follow the mode.

Diamond Rings. Pay \$1 a week. Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

Levi's

## ST. LOUIS STRIKE REVIEW FROM JAN. 1 TO PRESENT

Five, Involving 13,500, Settled;  
7700 in Eight Walkouts Not Yet Ended.

ABOUT 5000 NOW OUT

Labor Officials in Washington Conferring With Secretary Wilson on General Settlement.

St. Louis labor union officials were in conference in Washington today, according to a dispatch, with Secretary of Labor Wilson and officers of the American Federation of Labor, regarding a general settlement of strikes now pending in St. Louis and the prevention of further strikes here for the period of the war.

The conference began yesterday in the office of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Morrison said, after a long session yesterday afternoon, that a final agreement had not been reached, but that further consultation would be necessary.

Joseph Wozack, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union; B. F. Lamb, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, and O. E. Jennings, organizer of the electrical workers, are the St. Louis union officials attending the conference. R. T. Wood of Springfield, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, is with them.

A tabulation of the labor difficulties in St. Louis since Jan. 1 shows that five strikes, involving 13,500 workers, have been settled, and that 7700 others have taken part in eight strikes. Of these, 5000 are out, while the others, some have returned to work, but more than 5000 are believed to be still on strike. Some of the strikes are limited to employees of a single concern, some include several concerns in the same line.

Five controversies have been settled without prolonged strikes, and two are still pending, without settlement thus far, but with the hope that a strike will be avoided.

The tabulation of strikes settled, strikes pending and controversies settled and pending is as follows:

### STRIKES SETTLED.

**Street Car Men**—United Railways Co. struck Feb. 1, and settled Feb. 3 for union recognition and increased wages. About 3000 men were out until settlement brought about by Chamber of Commerce Feb. 8, in which union recognition was granted and wage adjustments promised. Wage negotiations still pending.

**Department Store Clerks**—Union sales employees of five (later six) department stores struck Feb. 26, demanding union recognition and negotiations for an increased pay scale. More than 2000 men were out until settlement was made, before final settlement March 25, which was negotiated by the Rev. Father Dempsey. This settlement permitted them to return to work without prejudice, and to retain union membership, but made no promise as to pay.

**Wagner Electric Co.**—About 3000 employees of this company, which manufactures six-inch shells, artillery hubs, depth bombs and other war munitions, as well as electrical supplies, walked out March 6 and 7, after discharge of a number of men who had joined their Union. Strikers later submitted demands for union recognition and wage increases of 40 per cent. Settled March 16 by Maj. W. C. Rogers, U. S. A., company promising to re-employ all and make no discrimination in future against union men, "wage questions to be considered on individual merits."

**Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.**—About 2500 employees struck March 11 for higher wages, shorter working day and union recognition. By settlement brought about by Oscar F. Nelson, Federal conciliator, March 21, they obtained 10 per cent wage increase, in addition to 10 per cent previously offered; reduction of working day from 10 to 9 hours and provision to discriminate against union members.

**Curtis & Co.**—More than 200 forge shop employees quit work March 25 and 26, demanding wage increases and an eight-hour day. They returned to work March 29, with assurance of wage increase, and after an appeal to their patriotism.

### STRIKES PENDING.

**Garment Workers**—About 3000 mostly women, employed in factories of six companies, struck March 15 and 16, demanding a closed shop, an eight-hour day and 20 to 40 per cent increases in wages. Federal Conciliator is still working on case.

**Chemical Workers**—Seven hundred of the 1200 employees of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co. struck March 8, demanding union recognition, wage increases and better working conditions. More than 500 of the 750 employees of the Monsanto Chemical Co. struck March 14, after company had offered an increase in pay, but had refused union recognition. Both companies supply medicinal products for United States Army and Red Cross. Three enemy aliens active in the Mallinckrodt strike were interned last week for the period of the war. Many Monsanto employees have returned to work. Mallinckrodt and Conciliator Nelson working on cases.

**Cabinet Makers**—About 500 cabinet makers, employed by fixture manufacturing concerns, struck April 1 (yesterday), for shortening of working time from 48 to 44 hours a week, and increase of pay from 40 to 50 cents an hour. Men now have eight-hour day and union recognition.

**St. Louis Screw Co.**—Nearly 1000 employees struck March 20 and 21 at company's two plants, demand-

## Principles and Policies of War Labor Program as Drawn Up By Commission

THE program of the United States Government, as to the relations of workers and employers in war industries, was drawn up by a commission of 14, of whom 6 represented labor, 6 represented capital, and William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh represented the public. The program provides for the appointment of a mediation body, to be known as the National War Labor Board, to deal with controversies in war industries.

The general statement of principles and policies agreed on by the commission of 14 was as follows:

THESE shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed.

The right of employers to organize in associations of groups and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed.

Employers shall not discharge workers for membership in trade unions, nor for legitimate trade union activities.

The workers in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measures to induce persons to join their organizations, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

The right of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the Department of Labor.

In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor, regard shall always be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor, regard shall always be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

Injunction in force, forbidding injunctions other than quiet picketing in the part of the strike.

**Kroger Grocery Co.**—Strike for eight-hour day and wage increases called, first week in March, in company's 140 retail stores, causing 300 in number, quit work March 7, charging that men had been discharged for joining union. Company says most of them have returned to work.

**Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.**—About 500 employees struck March 25, demanding union recognition and better.

**Nugent's**

WE carry the largest showing of Flags in St. Louis. Display one!

Our Supremacy Is Unquestioned!

Remarkable assortments of the wanted silken fabrics you'll find here at all times. A few attractive lots are listed for special attention Wednesday.

**CREPE DE CHINE**; 40 inch; rose, pink, shell, white, maize, cadet, navy, gray and black; yard..... \$1.38

**ALL-SILK Pongee**; 32-inch; natural color; surpassing quality; yard..... 98c

**WASH Satin**; 36-inch; pink and shell; yard..... 1.68

**CHIFFON Taffeta**; 36-inch; brown, gray, navy, Copen, wisteria, myrtle; yard..... 1.65

**BLACK Chiffon Taffeta**; 36-inch; pure dye; rich, lustrous finish; yard..... 1.69

**NEW Silk Shirting**; 32-inch; in a beautiful collection of stylish patterns; yard..... 1.28

(Main Floor—Nugents)

An American Savings Account

Opened on or before April 5th

Will receive interest from the First and U. S. Government Protection

**American Trust Co.**  
Member Federal Reserve System. U. S. Government Protection.

716 Locust Street

**SHOEMART**

507 Washington Ave.

Smart Styles

We are showing the prettiest of Spring Pumps with turn soles and Louis heels—

\$5.00

PATENT KIDS

BLACK KIDS

TAN CALF

Also a select showing of tan calf Walking Oxfords, with low heels, at \$5.00.

Our Window Displays Are Worth Seeing.

ter working conditions.

**Plumb Tool Co.**—About 50 blacksmiths struck March 15, after demand for 20 per cent wage increase was refused. Company makes war supplies. Conciliator Nelson and Patrick F. Gill assigned to case.

**CONTROVERSIES PENDING.**

**Busch-Spicer-Diesel Bros. Engine Co.**—Controversy with pattern makers settled by Conciliator Gill Feb. 11. Brief cessation of work by some employees. Company makes submarine machinery.

**Schlueter Manufacturing Co.**—About 200 men locked out for brief period. Company makes tinware and war supplies. Adjustment effected by Gill.

**Wabash Railroad**—Difficulty with 1600 clerks adjusted Jan. 28, under Gill's supervision.

**Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co.**—Controversy with book binders, involving about 150, adjusted March 10 by Gill.

**Kinloch Telephone Co.**—Men demanded wage increase and union recognition.

**CONTROVERSIES PENDING.**

**Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co.**—

About 75 employees involved in dispute with company, which makes ammonia for Government. Men demanded to remain at work pending adjustment, which is in Gill's hands.

**Packing House**—Employees of 16 local concerns demand same wage increases as those awarded in Chicago arbitration case affecting big packing firms. Men at work.

**Lady Duff-Gordon Will Sell Thrift Stamps at Stix, Baer & Fuller.**

Lady Duff-Gordon, the noted designer and artist, authority who appears in vaudville this week at the Upshurine Theater, will sell Thrift Stamps on the third floor of the Stix, Baer & Fuller store between 1 and 2 p. m. tomorrow. She will be assisted by members of her company.

**Lecture by Dr. Whelby.**

How the Indians make flint arrow heads and other chipped stone implements will be demonstrated by Dr. H. M. Whelby, in a free illustrated lecture under auspices of the American Institute of Archaeology, at Jefferson Memorial, in Forest Park, at 8:15 p. m. Thursday. Specimens of flint chipping will be pre-

**SECRETARY DANIELS GETS PLANS FOR SUPER CANNON**

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.)—Plans for a super cannon, a great gun of long range, possibly similar to the one with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris, have been submitted to Secretary Daniels by naval ordnance experts after months of experiment. It is understood, however, that the report includes a statement that the ordnance officers do not believe the military value of such a weapon would compensate for the time and money which must be spent in perfecting and developing it.

American ordnance officers have been interested in possibilities of long range guns for the last few years. The belief that "the game was not worth the candle," as one officer expressed it, prevented rapid progress, but experiments were not dropped, and since the entrance of the United States into the war added interest has been evidenced in the Navy Department.

**HICKORY GARTERS**

**FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S SAKE**

**Cost no more than ordinary kinds, but they do give longer, more satisfactory service and added comfort. They are guaranteed to satisfy you absolutely—or your money back. Buy a pair and judge.**

"Stockings held the HICKORY way—Are stockings held to surely stay?"

Chicago A. STEIN & CO. New York

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF PARIS GARTERS

**We carry the largest showing of Flags in St. Louis. Display one!**

**Nugents**

**THRIFT Stamps will win the war. How many cards have YOU filled?**

**In Beautiful Silks Our Supremacy Is Unquestioned!**

**Remarkable assortments of the wanted silken fabrics you'll find here at all times. A few attractive lots are listed for special attention Wednesday.**

**CREPE DE CHINE**; 40 inch; rose, pink, shell, white, maize, cadet, navy, gray and black; yard..... \$1.38

**ALL-SILK Pongee**; 32-inch; natural color; surpassing quality; yard..... 98c

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**NEW Silk Shirting**; 32-inch; in a beautiful collection of stylish patterns; yard..... 1.28

(Main Floor—Nugents)

**Spring Hats Regrouped Repriced \$8.00**

**These have been taken from our lines formerly \$10.00 and \$12.50 and a few hats as high as \$15.00 are included.**

Rather early for a military style. The season is just on. Doubtless you are looking for a smartly tailored hat to wear with the trim new suit.

You'll find hats of every sort becoming to misses, young women and matrons. For the most part they are tailored styles for traveling and street wear, but there is a generous number of stunning dress models.

We advise an early selection, for the prettiest styles will go first.

(Second Floor—Nugents)

**Tapestry Brussel Rugs \$21.50**

**Hartford Carpet Co.'s seamless good quality, neat patterns in medallion, allover and floral designs; 9x12 ft.**

(Third Floor—Nugents)

**Seconds of 75c Window Shades 39c**

**Just fifty dozen Oil Opaques Window Shades in an elegant assortment of colors 36 inches wide, 6 feet long, mounted on good quality spring rollers; many in the lot alike. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Choice, 39c.**

(Second Floor—Nugents)

**Boys' Fast Color Blue Serge Norfolks \$6.50**

**Sizes 6 to 12 Only.**

This season's style, splendid fitting, well tailored long line jackets, jaunty chappies and Eton models, various adaptations of the flare and ripple jackets. Colors in sand, navy, gray, clay, beige, black, taupe; sizes 36 to 44. Choose Wednesday at \$23.

(Second Floor—Nugents)

**GROSSMAN QUILTS AS CHAIRMAN OF STATE FOUR MINUTE MAN**

Dismissal Had Been Asked for by Missouri Defense Council Because of Court Speech.  
E. M. Grossman of 6022 Clemens Avenue, a lawyer, yesterday resigned as chairman of the Four-Minute Men of Missouri. His dismissal was asked for last week by officers of the Missouri Council of Defense because of remarks he made while defending a man arraigned before a United States Commissioner on a charge of disloyalty, March 19, in a statement given out with his

resignation, Grossman said: "Inasmuch as the State Council of Defense is intrusted with responsibility for the war activities of the State, and inasmuch as the Four-Minute Men are dependent upon the State Council of Defense for financial support, I deem my duty as a loyal American to step aside for the good of the cause."

The Missouri Council of Defense represented that Grossman's usefulness as chairman of the Four-Minute Men was ended. After the demand for his resignation was forwarded to Washington about 60 of the Four-Minute Men met and adopted a resolution expressing their faith in his loyalty and efficiency.

**Archbishop Going to Washington.**  
Archbishop Glennon will depart early next week for Washington, D. C., to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Catholic University of America and the yearly conference of the Archbishops of the United States on April 11. He will deliver his monthly sermon at the New Cathedral next Sunday.

**FIVE MILLIONS BOTTLES OF 'POP' TO BE SENT U. S. TROOPS**

Shipment to France Will Be Included With 2,500,000 Packages of Chewing Gum and Other Supplies.  
NEW YORK, April 2 (By AD. P.).—Five million bottles of "pop" will be sent over seas to be given to the American soldiers in France, it was reported here today by the Young Men's Christian Association. The soda water will be part of a shipment which will include 10,000,000 sheets of note paper and 5,000,000 envelopes, 2,000,000 pounds each of sugar and flour purchased through Federal Food Administrator Hoover, 2,500,000 packages of chewing gum, 200 moving picture machines, 100 talking machines, 2,500 phonograph records and coffee, crackers, condensed milk, shaving sticks and tooth paste.

In May \$100,000 worth of athletic supplies, 200,000 Testaments and thousands of other books will go.

Lott's Bros. & Co. will trust you for a Diamond or Watch. 2d floor, 308 N. AD.

**Queen Incubators**  
**Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow**  
SOLD BY  
**ST. LOUIS SEED CO.**  
411 Washington Av.

**50¢ DAY**

You Must Call in Person for These Items, None Sent C. O. D. No Phone or Mail Orders Taken.

85c Lace Curtains	50c J. & P. Coats' Thread	12 Spools Handkerchiefs	6 Linen Handkerchiefs
Netting Curtains 4½ yards Per Pair. 50c	Woolen Thread 12 spools 50c	Woolen Handkerchiefs 6 in pkg. 50c	Woolen Handkerchiefs 6 in pkg. 50c
4 Yards 20c Curtain Scrims	2 Yards 35c Ribbons	69c Silk Ponjee	69c Check Suiting
White and ecru; 86 in. wide 4 yards. 50c	Wide, all-silk taffeta, moire, ribbed, and flowered ribbons. 2 yards. 50c	Yard wide; all the best leading shades; per yard. 50c	Yard wide; Shepherd Checkered Wool mixed Wool and Coat- ing and Coat- ing. 50c
Men's 79c Athletic Union Suits	98c Georgine Crepe	79c Silk Hose	79c Silk Hose
Union Suits 50c Special Wednesday	Yard wide; colors green, navy, black; yard. 50c	Women's 19c Vests 19c Hose	Women's 19c Vests 19c Hose
2-39c Union Suits	4 Pairs 19c Hose	4 for . . . . .	4 for . . . . .
Women's ribbed Union Suits; regular 2 for . . . . . 50c	Men's, women's and children's Hose, 19c val. 4 pairs. 50c	2 Yards 35c Sateen	2 Yards 39c
2 Yards 39c Madras	2 Yards 39c Poplin	2 Yards 35c Sateen	2 Yards 39c
The very finest quality shirting madras, 2 yards. 50c	Silk spotted Poplin; in golden brown, 2 yards. 50c	Colored lining sateens; yard wide; special 2 yards. 50c	Gingham; 38 in. wide; special 2 yards. 50c
2-39c Aprons	69c Petticoats	3-45c Creepers	4-18c Towels
Made of genuine Amoskeag Ging- ham, 2 for . . . . . 50c	Seersucker gingham Pet- ticoats; value for . . . . . 50c	Children's Sanitary Creepers; size to 3 yrs., 3 for . . . . . 50c	Hemmed huck Towels; size 18 x 34 seconds, but 4 for . . . . . 50c
75c Table Damask	3-25c Towels	4-18c Creepers	14 Rolls Toilet Paper
Bleached mer- cerized; 64 inches wide; per yard. 50c	Heavy hemmed huck Towels, extra size, 19x35. 3 for . . . . . 50c	40-inch Un- Sheeted short remnants; 4 yards. 50c	Large rolls; high-grade Paper; 14 rolls. 50c
75c Cork Linoleum	\$2 White Shoes	4 Yards 18c Sheeting	14 Rolls Toilet Paper
In large va- riety of pat- terns, such as hard wood fancy block or tile ef- fects; sq. yd. 50c	White can- vas, five eye- let Lace Ties, low heel; for everyday, pair . . . . . 50c	Pretty pat- terns, of per- cale, madras and gingham; Plain worsted materials and fancy plaids. sizes 6 to 16. 50c	Large rolls; high-grade Paper; 14 rolls. 50c

**\$10.98 New Coats Reduced**

For Wednesday's Selling to . . . . . \$7.98

Women's and Misses' smart new Spring Coats; come in many different styles of black or navy serge and two-tone plaids and fancy checks. Truly a wonderful lot of coats for so low a price.

**\$1.50 Gingham Dresses**

Sizes 6 to 14 Years \$1.00

Cleverly designed Girls' Dresses in various styles of gingham, in stripes and plaids; all pretty colors; sizes 6 to 14 years.

**Women's \$2.50 & \$3 Low Shoes, \$1.49**

1000 pairs of Women's Patent and Dull Low Shoes in pump, strap and Mary Jane styles; high or low heels; Wednesday at \$1.49 \$1.49 \$1.49

**Armstrong's Linoleums**

Made-for-Every-Room-in-the-House Armstrong's four-yard-wide General Cork Linoleum; known as the very best, that is next to the individual cork linoleum; grade, regular \$1.10 per square yard; \$1.69; sizes 11½ to 2, \$1.69; sizes 8½ to 11, 69c

Ringwall's Peil's Linoleum—Choice patterns; two yards wide; cut to roll; regular \$1.69; quality, sq. yd. 39c

**YEAR'S RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARMY GOT 398,105 MEN**

Filling Station Safe Robbed. When employees went to the Standard Oil filling station at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets this morning they found the safe had been forced open by robbers and its doors removed from the hinges. About \$400 was stolen.

Man Breaks Show Window in Fall. Richard J. Carter, 30 years old, of 4223 Peck street, slipped and fell against a show window in the furni-

ture store of Scarratt & Comstock, 815 Washington avenue, last night. The glass broke and Carter was cut on the face and hands.

Distillery  
HAMMOND  
(P.)—Trans-  
tillery; one

**MISSOURI ABOVE QUOTA**

Was Asked for 6534 and Enlisted 15,214—New York in Lead With 43,438.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Special).—The year of intensive recruiting for the regular army by voluntary enlistment ended with the close of business at the recruiting offices Saturday. With figures on the last day's enlistment, the showing up to the close of business on Friday brings the total enlisted strength of the regular army to more than 500,000.

The recruiting campaign was begun shortly before the United States entered the war. Recruiting was begun in earnest on April 1, 1917, five days before the declaration of war, and one day prior to President Wilson's appearance before Congress to deliver the address which resulted in that declaration. The regular army then consisted of 121,797 enlisted men, and in order to bring it to full war strength it was necessary to obtain 183,898 additional soldiers for all branches of the service.

So successfully have been the efforts of the recruiting officers that they have more than doubled the number of recruits which they started out to get. Including the figures of Friday's enlistments, the number of recruits obtained since April 1, 1917, was 398,105. This figure, added to the enlisted strength on April 1, gives a total of 519,902, but this must be reduced by about 13,000, due to deaths, expiration of enlistments and other losses.

Since the United States entered the war, the President has received authority to organize new units and to enlist men for them within his discretion. This authority has lifted the lid off the prior fixed limit, and recruiting officers are accepting recruits physically and otherwise fit without regard to any set total of strength.

When the recruiting campaign was begun on April 1 each state and the District of Columbia was allotted a certain quota of enlistments based on population and prior enlistments, only eight states have failed to enlist their quotas. Six of them are in the South. Vermont is the only Northern State to fail, lacking 74 to fill its allotment of 710 up to Friday. Wisconsin is the only Western State that had not obtained its quota. It was allotted 4666 and is shy 322.

The other states which have failed to fill the allotted quotas are Arkansas, allotted 2,100, lacked 738; Louisiana, allotted 3,212, lacking 73; Mississippi, allotted 3,634, lacking 1932; North Carolina, allotted 4,412, lacking 1469; South Carolina, allotted 3,030, lacking 1345, and Virginia, allotted 4,122, lacking 1288.

Some of the states have far exceeded their allotments. Pennsylvania, with an allotment of 15,330, has furnished 45,266. New York, with an allotment of 18,226, has furnished 43,438. Illinois has furnished 28,360 on a quota of 11,276. Texas is numerically the banner Southern State, with 11,924 recruits on an allotment of 7792, unless Missouri is classed with the South and gets credit for its showing of 6534 allotted and 15,214 obtained.

Results by States. The result of the regular army recruiting in other states that went far beyond the number of recruits allotted is shown in the following table:

State	Allotments
California	17,015
228	1,461
Connecticut	662
District of Columbia	1,465
1,504	3,315
Florida	7,672
218	1,254
Georgia	1,321
2	1,163
Indiana	1,153
4,409	1,153
Iowa	1,153
Massachusetts	1,157
5,020	17,739
Michigan	1,157
4,150	9,567
Minnesota	5,912
732	1,156
2,011	1,156
Nebraska	1,156
5,074	10,228
Nebraska	10,228
Ohio	19,767
334	4,500
Oregon	4,150
Tennessee	2,091
Washington	1,156

On April 1, 1917, the total strength of all the army was as follows: Regular army—Officers, 5,711; enlisted men, 121,797. National Guard in Federal service—Officers, 3733; enlisted men, 76,713. Regular army reserve—Officers, 2,573 (including members of Officers' Reserve Corps not of regular service); enlisted men, 4,000. Total officers, 12,097; enlisted men, 202,510; grand total, 214,007.

The approximate strength of the army of the United States as shown by figures prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General on March 25 was as follows:

Officers	Men
Regular army	11,006
National Guard	15,438
Reserve Corps	101,268
National Army	515,964

Totals. . . . . 127,712 1,506,884

Officers of the National Army are included in those listed as Reserve Corps officers.

This is Cabbage Week. Cabbage Plants 1c each. Grimm & Gorley—ADV.

Mrs. Albert T. Kelley Jr. Dies.

Mrs. Albert T. Kelley Jr., 35 years old, daughter of Mrs. Isabel M. Lucas and the late J. B. C. Lucas, died from cancer at the Westmoreland Hotel last night after an illness of several months.

**Only Eight States Failed to Obtain Alloted Number in Campaign Started April 1, 1917.****MISSOURI ABOVE QUOTA**

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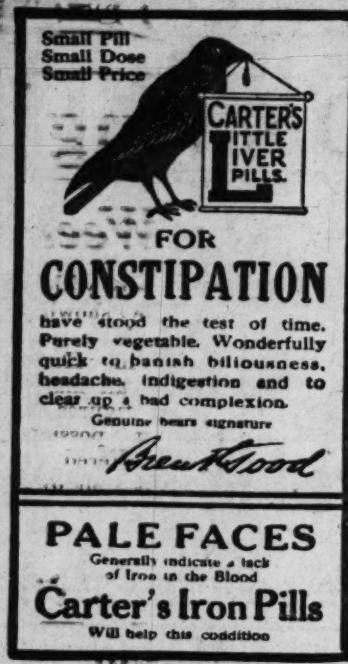
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MISSOURI ABOVE QUOTA

Was Asked for 6534 and Enlisted 15,214—New York in Lead With



**FOR CONSTIPATION**

Have stood the test of time.  
Purely vegetable. Wonderfully  
quick to banish biliousness,  
headache, indigestion and to  
clear up a bad complexion.

Guaranteed hours signature

*Great Good*

**PALE FACES**

Generally indicate a lack  
of iron in the blood

Carter's Iron Pills  
Will help this condition

Animals and pets of all kinds are  
brought through the POST-  
DISPATCH want columns.

**LAMB STAMPS****Special Announcement to Holders  
of LAMB STAMPS:**

THE KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO. will  
redeem all outstanding LAMB STAMPS at its  
Downtown Store,

**811 N. SIXTH ST.**

Full Books or Part Books will be  
Redeemed.

**KROGER GROCERY  
& BAKING CO.**

**Omnipresent**

When the U-53 showed one morning in an astounded  
Newport—

When Kerensky of Russia was suddenly forced to pack  
his bag and go—

When Halifax Harbor exploded into the air—

Who was there, eternally on the job—to give the news  
to the world?

The Associated

News has neither time nor place.

And the Associated Press has neither boundary nor  
office hours.

It is easy to get some news. But to get all the news, all  
the time, from all the world—that is a record which  
belongs exclusively to

**The Associated Press**

*It Knows*

The POST-DISPATCH is the only St. Louis evening  
newspaper with complete Associated Press service.

Copyright, 1918

**GERMANY'S PAPE  
MONEY MULTIPLIED  
7 TIMES SINCE WAR**

Continued From Previous Page.

**CARELESS USE OF SOAP SPOILS THE HAIR**  
Soap should be used very carefully if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary unsulphured coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless) and is better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get unsulphured coconut oil at any pharmacy. It's very cheap and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.—ADV

	End March, 1917	... 248	170.28	125.50
	End Oct., 1917	... 315	236.00	157
	End Nov., 1917	... 229	229.93	125.62
	Dec., 1917	... 226	170.25	125.62
	Jan. 16, 1918	... 215.56	155	125.50

Doing little or nothing to check inflation and depreciation of the mark at home, financial strategy has devoted its defensive, and latterly its offensive, talents almost exclusively to stemming the retreat of mark exchange. The Field Marshal of Finance whose genius is generally credited with having won at least a partial victory on the hard battle field of foreign exchange is the President of the Reichsbank, Von Havestein. The semi-expensive barometer of the Danish crown (.26 cents) best reflects the several phases of the s' gale, the German mark normally being worth about 25 cents.

**Limitation of Imports.**  
The ruinous price-holding competition of German importers in the open neutral markets has been ruthlessly suppressed by granting import monopolies to war companies, notably the Central Purchasing Co. covering all important commodities. All other importations are subject to the formal sanction of the Imperial Commissioner for Exports and Imports, who passes on the necessity of the projected transaction, prices and terms. Further there are rigid prohibitions against importing luxuries, the list having been gradually extended to shut out all commodities not absolutely necessary, while the export of dispensable goods is encouraged to the limit of available transportation. Yet these palliative measures proved insufficient to check the fall of the mark.

To this end, all transactions in foreign exchange in Germany are under rigid state control. There is no longer an open market for foreign exchange. The free competition of banks, brokers and speculators has been eliminated. Since Jan. 29, 1918, the entire foreign exchange business has been monopolized by a close group, consisting of a small number of leading banks and private banking houses under the supervision of the Reichsbank. All other banks and banking houses and foreign exchange brokers are permitted to play only the role of agent on a commission basis between the public and business world and the privileged banks.

Through this convenient apparatus the state can directly influence the foreign trade balance by refusing the means of payment for all but indispensable neutral imports. One can also do a little speculating in foreign exchange on its own account always in an attempt supporting "neutral" whereas ever the most patriotic German speculator left uncontrolled, would wink at patriotism if he could make a profit by "bearing" the mark.

Stringent regulations have been enforced to prevent minor leaks. Travellers are forbidden to take more than 200 marks in German money out of the country; gold, of course, is absolutely embargoed. Travellers may not take more than 1000 marks in foreign money out of Germany. Even small remittances to neutral countries require the permission of the authorities.

State control does not end here. It has gone a step further than granting or refusing foreign exchange in payment of imports. It now encourages German business to close its neutral deals on the basis of settlement by promissory notes payable six months after the war ends and made attractive to neutrals by bearing interest up to 8 per cent, the state carrying the burden of excess interest and standing back of the notes. Further, it has decided that all export business must be done on a basis of payment in money of the neutral country to which German goods are imported. Etc.—etc. Enterpr., W.

State confidance of foreign currencies held in German hands, the rushing of several billions of marks' worth of reign securities into the neutral money markets as reserves by the Reichsbank, had steadied the mark still further when America's entry into the war wrested seeming victory from the Reichsbank. America's entry, in addition to the incalculable moral effect on the susceptible neutral nerves, prevented the further wholesale export and realization of American securities. The resultant terrific pressure on mark exchange is indicated by the fact that immediately before America's entry 100 Danish kroner could be bought in Berlin for 170.25 marks; seven months later they cost 230.25 marks.

While Germany's need of neutral imports is no greater today than it has been all through the war, the vital needs of the nearby neutrals which can be satisfied only by Germany's exports have increased, until today Germany holds the whip hand in all economic agreements. The unfavorable trade balance has been further reduced by beating down the prices for neutral raw materials and foodstuffs, by screwing up the prices for Germany's exportable mass products.

The new credit agreements, running for six months and first tried on the Swiss Government, subsequently entered into with Holland and Denmark, have as a basis the increased fixed prices, in neutral currency, for the allotment of mass products such as coal, iron, potash. The money value of Germany's compensation imports of foodstuffs and raw materials being invariably greater, however, the remaining unfavorable trade balance is wiped out by a loan from the neutral to Germany. Offensive economic-financial strategy and peace negotiations with Bolshevik Russia have more than wiped out the moral-financial effect of America's entry as registered by the foreign exchange barometer; the mark is stronger at the beginning of 1918 than on the eve of America's entry. For this moderation, however, the Reichsbank is to pay a heavy toll in gold. From Aug. 1, 1914, until Jan. 1, 1918, 1,500,000,000 marks in gold has been exported; and it is certain that the export of gold must be continued if the mark is not to relapse into its old falling habits.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1918.

ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

**Myles**  
413 N. 7<sup>th</sup> ST.  
Bet. Locust &  
St. Charles St.

**200 Stunning  
\$7.50 & \$10 Hats**

On Special  
Sale Wednesday

\$  
At 5

Too Many Hats Cause  
These Drastic  
Reductions.

**CHARACTERISTIC** with our "value-giving policy," we have marked down for Wednesday about 200 charming Hats from our higher-priced lines—we have too many hats and must effect a speedy disposal. Values are very exceptional—come early.

Sale 8:30 A. M. Wednesday

**After Your Child Is 3 Years Old**

The sweet liquid laxatives on the market are prepared especially for infants and after a child reaches the age of two or three years it needs something stronger than the weak syrup laxative now on the market.

**LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN** fills this long-felt want. It regulates the bowels without griping or disturbing the stomach. A Liquid Digestive Laxative. Pleasant to Take

**LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN**

Really Acts On The Liver

One of the principal ingredients in LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN is an Extract of May Apple Root. Any physician will tell you that the medicinal properties of May Apple Root is the only vegetable known to Medical Science that acts on the liver very much like Calomel without the nauseating effect of Calomel or risk of salivation. Therefore LAX-FOS with PEPSIN is in this palatable liquid makes it good for all of the family who are bilious.

Good for the Child, good for the Mother, good for the Household. 50c per bottle.

LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN is made and recommended to the public by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Manufacturers of LAXATIVE, BROMO QUININE and GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC, St. Louis, Mo.

**Sell USED Automobiles  
and ACCESSORIES**

Through

Post-Dispatch "Wants"

Count of Automobile Want Ads Printed  
last Sunday:

Post-Dispatch.....	610
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined.....	252

358 More Automobile Want Ads appeared in the Post-Dispatch alone than were printed by the TWO other St. Louis Sunday newspapers combined!

Post-Dispatch Gain  
Over the Corresponding Sunday Last Year  
111 Classified Automobile Ads

TRY A THREE-TIME AD—Costs  
less, produces more, seldom fails to  
attract. CALL at this office, at your  
druggists, over your phone, or mail  
your ad.

**Irwin's**  
509 WASHINGTON AVE.

**After-Easter SALE of  
Low-Priced Suits**

\$15      \$17.50      \$20      \$25

Irwin's LOWEST-in-the-City prices are of even more importance during this special after-Easter Sale. Many new styles are being shown for the first time—tailored, semi-tailored, flared, double-breasted peplums, vestees and braided effects; of serge, poplin, Poiret twills, gabardine and shepherd checks.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS PEACE PLAN REJECTED IN GERMANY**

Socialist Statement Dismisses Idea as Impractical and Impossible.

AMSTERDAM, April 2 (By A.P.)—For the first time in Germany a semi-official statement dismisses the idea of a League of Nations as impractical and impossible. The statement, as published in the German papers, says:

"We do not see that a League of Nations could offer any guarantee of lasting peace among men. The nations would perhaps greet such a league with joy, but in due time they would learn to curse it because it could not fail to deceive all their hopes most cruelly."

"The only possible result would be continual strife and quarreling, and finally, perhaps, a fresh war, in which the whole world would be involved. So far as Alsace-Lorraine is concerned, we decline all leagues and congresses."

**BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE**

Take Salts at first sign of Bladder irritation or Backache.



The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from over work, become clogged with the eliminated tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts, or your rest is disturbed two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice combined with lithium salts and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—ADV.

**NEGLECTED COLDS ARE DANGEROUS**

Play Safe! Prevent serious illness. Try Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.

Promp' use of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey cures more than breaks your cough. It may be the "cure of prevention" that saves you dangerous sickness. Doctors declare the common cold one of the serious diseases, with results like pneumonia and tuberculosis which cause a large portion of human mortality.

For years Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey has been remarkably successful with coughs, colds, grippe, croup and throat, chest or bronchial troubles. Time has proved its healing balsams will soothe and relieve irritation, breathing will be easier and antiseptic properties kill the germs which caused infection and are retarding recovery. Still sold at 25¢ by all druggists.

**Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey for Coughs & Colds**

—ADV.

**For Burning Eczema**

Greasy salves and ointments should not be applied if good clear skin is wanted. From any druggist for 35¢, or \$1.00 for large size, get a bottle of zemo. When applied as directed it effectively removes eczema, quickly stops itching and hot burning, relieves also sores, burns, wounds and chafing. Zemo penetrates, cleanses and soothes. Zemo is a clean, dependable and inexpensive, antiseptic liquid. Try it as we believe nothing you have ever used is as effective and satisfying.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

**Miller's Antiseptic Oil, Known as SNAKE OIL**

WILL POSITIVELY RELIEVE PAIN IN FEW MINUTES

Try it right now for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, sciatica, sore stiff and swollen joints, pains in the head, back and limbs, corns, bunions, etc. After application pain disappears at once by magic.

A new remedy used internally and externally for all diseases of the Skin, Throat, Diphtheria and Tonititis.

This oil is easily absorbed by the skin, penetrating remedy known for its prompt and immediate effect in relieving pain is due to the fact that it penetrates the affected parts at once. As an illustration, when drops are applied to a piece of sole leather, and it will penetrate this resistance through and through in thirty minutes.

Accept no substitute. This great oil will cure red colic only \$1.00 a bottle guaranteed size 50c and \$1.00 a bottle or money refunded at all leading drug stores.

Dr. W. Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., St. Louis.—ADV.

**INCIDENTS OF GREAT BATTLE ALONG THE OISE**

**Post-Dispatch Man at the Front Tells How French and British Forces Rallied.**

**SOLDIERS FULL OF FIGHT**

**Much Heavy Artillery Saved Roads Filled With Refugees —Red Cross Aid.**

**By MARTIN GREEN,** A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York Evening World.

(Copyright, 1918, by Press Pub. Co.) **WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE**, April 1.—Through the courtesy of the French military authorities I was enabled to be on the spot last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday near the point where the combined French and British forces foiled the German attempt to reach Paris through the Valley of the Oise and forced their change in the German plans which developed into the present attack along the front between Moreuil and Lassigny.

The British and French rally on the south bank of the Oise after an orderly retreat was a magnificent spectacle and also a magnificent exhibition of the heroism, resourcefulness and power of our associates in defense and counter attack. Compared with this struggle in open country with all branches of arms engaged, including cavalry, the raids and bombardments I had witnessed in the American sector seemed like a Fourth of July celebration in a country town.

**GERMANS SHELLING STATION.** Leaving Paris on Monday morning we reached the vicinity of Soissons early in the afternoon. The train could not enter the town because the station was being shelled by the Germans. We walked in and reported at military headquarters. The town was bombarded all night. Next morning provided with our French credentials we headed to the front and an automobile took us along chauffering from Fort Worth, Tex., to Paris, driving slowly for hours along a road choked with French infantry and artillery hurrying to the front. Thousands of great guns hastened over the country between the Aisne and the Oise out of which the French drove the Germans a year ago in the campaign of the Chemin des Dames.

We met hundreds of refugees walking or riding on camions furnished by the Red Cross. It was a pitiable sight—old men, women and children driven forth the second time from lands they had recovered after the French drove the Germans north last March and April. All were brave and confident of another and eventual victory. The sound of cannonading to the north, east and west was continuous.

**REMOVING LAST REFUGEES.** Early in the afternoon we reached Blerancourt, the principal village under course of reconstruction under the auspices headed by Anne Morgan, deserted by all save Mrs. Duke in charge, and Miriam Blagdon of New York, superintending the removal of personal effects and the last refugees to move to points south.

Two wounded French soldiers left by the American women had orders to saturate all supplies with oil and set them on fire in case the Germans advanced across the Oise into the village.

The Germans did not advance and the village is still intact—the frontier outpost of American reconstruction work in France, a monument to the generosity and executive ability of American women. From Blerancourt we headed for Noyon, which the Germans had captured the night before.

The roads and fields were congested with French and British infantry, cavalry and artillery reforming the battle line along the south bank of the Oise. For miles and miles artillery positions were being established in the open field, forests and villages. Much still went on action shellings the German advance. There was amazing quiet and orderliness and I realized for the first time the truth of the assertion that the front line is the quietest place in the field during an open battle.

**HAD SAVED MOST OF GUNS.** Had saved most of guns.

All the British and French who had retreated were fully equipped and had saved most of their guns. The sun shone but the sky was hazy with blue and gray smoke. Our automobile wormed through the crush in the village of Pontoise and up along straight stretch to a bridge. The twin towers of the cathedral at Noyon were visible for a distance of three miles and at the south end of the bridge we ran into a barricade of barbed wire, barbed wire, barbed wire, dismantled houses, wheelbarrows, bed springs and mattresses.

We left the car, walked to the bank of the river and asked two cigarette-smoking British Tommies where the Germans were located.

"Right there in the woods across the river, sir," responded one, pointing to the edge of the forest, 150 yards distant.

A corps of engineers were feverishly working on a bridge planting bombs and making electrical connections to blow it up in case the Germans should advance in force. After a survey of the position and further consultation with the soldiers we re-entered the car and motored in the direction of Compiegne.

Thousands of French soldiers were at rest in ditch along the roadside chatting and smoking. Some were sleeping. We passed one marching French regiment singing the Marseillaise.

In their march through and through.

Some British were nonchalantly

making camps in the woods. They had been fighting for five days and had suffered great losses but were still full of fight. At the point where the British lines consolidate with the French we learned for the first time that Gen. Foch had been placed in supreme command.

**Men and Officers Confident.**

The confidence of men and officers of both armies that the Germans could not pass the Oise was inspiring. We turned and motored in the direction of Chauny, getting for the first time a realization of the magnitude of the preparations for defense. We could see along the road for miles to the north and east interminable lines of French artillery moving into action. Back of Chauny at a crossroads a tire blew out a short distance from the British position where guns had just gone into action. The Germans, replying, dropped shells all around us while we were putting on

a new tire, one landing in a field only 50 yards away. We made the quickest tire replacement on record.

Moving back out of the front line we met a long column of trucks driven by American soldiers carrying French infantry and American engineers. For the first time the American flag went into action in the great battle on the Franco-British front.

Lusty, eager young Americans were driving plunging trucks into new forming positions cheered by British and French soldiers. Not many of us, but we were there and even the few had good moral effect on the fighting of the allies.

Germans moving up artillery attacked at dusk, but the big French guns, already in position, held the balance of power and fairly showered the north bank of the Oise and the country beyond with rain of shells. The advance of the Germans halted there and is still halted.

**ENDS LIFE WITH AID OF MIRROR**

**Unidentified Man Had Glass in One Hand, Revolver in Other.**

An unidentified man about 49 years old, shot and killed himself with the aid of a small mirror, at

Fiorissant and Arlington avenues, at 5 p.m. yesterday.

When a policeman found his body there was a mirror in his left hand, a revolver in his right, and a wound in the head.

The man had brown hair, a stubby mustache and wore a dark suit.

**Spring Opening**

**This Week**

WE are ready with a complete showing of all that is newest and best in Home Furnishings; all marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices, and offered on terms to suit your own convenience.

**\$3.00 Places This Divan Bed Outfit in Your Home**

**Balance \$1.00 a Week**



**\$2.00 Cash for This Latest High Oven Gas Range**

**Balance \$2 Month**

T HIS is the celebrated "Bakewell" Gas Range. It is 47½ inches high and 46¾ inches wide—has four burners and simmers—good oven and broiler top—and lower shelf—set up from the floor as illustrated—a great value at \$32.50

**"Quaker" Kitchen Cabinet With Nickeloid Top**

**\$18.75**

**\$2.00 Cash—50c a Week**



T HIS is the best Kitchen Cabinet we ever offered at this price—built of hardwood throughout—with flour bin and sifter at top—good size china closet—nickeloid top—tin receptacle for bread and cake, and scores of other desirable features—it is thoroughly sanitary—finely constructed and offered at a price that saves you money—\$18.75.

**See These Velvet Rugs**

**Size 9x12 Ft. (Short)**

**\$24.50**

**\$2.00 Cash—**

**\$2.00 Monthly**

NOTWITHSTANDING the great advance in the price of all Rugs, we are in position to offer you these handsome Velvet Rugs at a great saving—they are attractive in coloring and design—size 9x12 feet (short)—Rugs that you will instantly recognize as \$30.00 values—on sale this week at the special reduced price of \$24.50.

**MAY, STERN & CO.**

**Corner Twelfth and Olive Sts.**

**Pants Sale**

The most sensational sale of men's and young men's Pants known in recent months. Over 9000 pairs to choose from! Get your share now!

**Men's \$2 Pants \$1.35**

You men who want great durability at a low price—here is your chance. Big group—sizes 32 to 46—Wednesday...

**\$2.50 Pants \$1.65**

These strong, well-made Cashmere and Worsted Pants come in all sizes from 32 to 46—Wednesday...

**Men's \$4 Pants \$3.00**

Carefully tailored of the finest cashmere and worsted fabrics that will give many months of hard wear—sizes 32 to 46—Wednesday...

**Men's \$5 Pants \$3.85**

Good quality Worsted Pants that go with any coat—stripes or fancy mixtures in sizes up to 56—Wednesday...

**Men's and Young Men's \$20 Spring Suits \$14.50**

Cashmere, homespun or worsted in colors—every size on the most approved lines and thoroughly finished—Wednesday...

**WEIL**

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Washington Av

**IMPOVERISHED MEN AND WOMEN**

Quickly Regain Health, Strength, Energy, and Ability by Taking 3-Grams

Cadomine Tablets.

The Very Best Tonic. Sold by All Druggists.

—ADVERTISEMENT.

**Comfort Baby With Cuticura**

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

We Give Eagle Stamps

Up to \$22.50 Values in

**Spring Dresses**

**\$13.50**

**Georgettes Taffetas Foulards Crepe de Chines Silk Ginghams Satins Combinations**



These Dresses Are Included at \$13.50

**Sensenbrenner's**

SIXTH AND ST. CHARLES

A Timely Sale of

**House Slippers**

**Women's \$1.50 & \$1.75 Values**

**\$1.25**

ONE STRAPS BOUDOIRS

Of good grade soft black vici kid, with flexible soles

## DESCRIBES ESCAPE FROM BLIND WOMAN, 78, KNITS TWO SWEATERS A WEEK

Canadian Artillery Sergeant's Stories of Cruelty Have Been Declared Not Exaggerated.

Sergeant-Major George Fellowes, 81 years old, recently of the Canadian Field Artillery, in an address before the Jovian League at noon today at the Annex Hotel, described how he escaped from a German prison camp after being held prisoner for nine months and how, after several months of freedom, he was recaptured and later rescued by the British while on his way to a solitary confinement cell for the duration of the war.

Fellowes enlisted in Winnipeg, Canada, when he was 18 years old, about 10 days after the beginning of the war in 1914.

### SEARCHED DEADLY GAS Cloud.

"After several months training in Eastern Canada I sailed for England and in March, 1915, I entered the German War over Schleswig-Holstein, when Mrs. Kemper was an eye-witness to the battle of Hanover. Germany. I was taken captive and a few knitted socks were fashioned by her then and sent, together with the output of her playmates, to the front.

### Two Brothers in Civil War.

"We came to the United States about 1855." Mrs. Kemper said to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "and were here but a few years when the Civil War started. Two of my brothers entered the war on the Union side, one of them, Charles Kasten, losing his life in the Battle of Vicksburg. While they were away I became unconscious and awoke five days later in a German dugout.

"German officers continually walked over me and I was half starved. No one paid any attention to me. After several days I was taken to a prison camp in Germany, where thousands of others were being held. I suffered hardships."

### Cruelties Nearly Unbelievable.

"None of the stories about the cruel treatment of prisoners has been exaggerated. I refused to work for the Germans and as punishment I was strung up by my hands for six hours at a time over a period of two weeks. During this time I got no food other than a little that some of my fellow-prisoners gave me, and at the end of two weeks I was more dead than alive.

"At the same time I saw two Belgian girls tied to the floor of the camp buildings and stripped of their clothing. I saw German officers kick them and abuse them on many occasions. The girls had refused to obey German orders given to them by German officers. Often the Germans would come to where I was strung up and jab me with a bayonet or hit me with their fists.

### Crawled Through Charged Wires.

"At another time I was tied to a bench for two weeks and beaten each day by German officers for refusing to work.

"After nine months of imprisonment three of us decided to escape. There were three sets of barbed wire surrounding the camp, each charged with 12,000 volts of electricity. One of the chaps got a pair of pliers and another one a pair of gloves. The night started out. The boy who did the cutting was just cutting the way through the third set of wires when a sentry saw him and shot him. The other chap and myself ran through the opening and half crawling and running we managed to get away.

"After several days of walking I reached the Holland border, almost dead from hunger. My companion was shot a day or two before, when he appealed for food at a house on the roadside. My mind was a bit hazy when I reached Holland and however it happened I don't know, but I again found myself in German territory.

"Sentenced to Solitary Cell.

"I still wore the German prison uniform and in a very few hours I again captured and taken before a military court, which seemed to be held directly behind the German lines. Without delay I was sentenced to solitary confinement for the duration of the war, with the warning that any further attempt to escape would result in my being instantly shot.

"I was kept in a line trench for a day or two because of a particularly severe British attack at that point. No soldiers would be spared to move me into Germany. In the next day or two the British took that position and the found me in a German Cavalry. They reside with their son, W. T. Kemper.

### AMUSEMENTS.

## OPHEUM THEATER 9th and St. Charles

2:15 TWICE DAILY 8:15

## LADY DUFF-GORDON

Musical Fashion Revue

DUFFY & INGLIS; LOSOYA & GILMORE

Mme. Chilson-Ohrman

Jas. H. Cullen—The LeGros

GEORGE WHITING & SADIE BURT

Mats., 15c to 50c. Evens., 15c to 75c.

### RAG TIME PIANO PLAYING IN 20 LESSONS

We Also Teach

Ukulele Violin Drums

Trombone Bass Clarinet

Write or Call 2527 Suite M.

103-6 Holland Bldg., Oliver 2527 Suite M.

Oliver Blvd., 2527 Suite M.

Phone 2527.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

## AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand

CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

Largest, newest, best equipped steamers.

Fastest sailings apply to Canadian Pacific Railways, 1200, 1201, St. Louis, or General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

## NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Grand and Lucas—Palace of Master Dramas and Music.

INTOLERANCE Show for the First

125,000 in one scene—the most gory photoplay in the history of the screen.

Continuous Matinee, 10 a.m.; Evening, 8 p.m.; Prices: Before 6:30, 15c;

After 6:30, Full Price, 25c.

BALCONY, 15c.

Children under 12, with parents, free.

HUMPHREY BOONE—Entered into rest on

Sunday, March 31, 1918, at 1:30 p.m.

Mr. Fred Hufnagel (nee Kolb), relit of old age, died Saturday morning.

Survived by Peter, Louis, Fred, Katherine, August and William Hufnagel, and our dear mother-in-law, grandmother, sister, and nephew, all aged 76 years.

Funeral from family residence, 5422 Old Manchester road, Thursday, April 4, at 2 p.m., to Valhalla Cemetery, Motor.

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TUESDAY  
APRIL 2, 1918.

TO FIND TENANTS: ADVERTISE IN THESE COLUMNS—ST. LOUIS' BEST HOUSE AND HOME DIRECTORY.

## MARRIAGE—YOUR OWN HOME—INDEPENDENCE!

Are These Not UPLIFTING Thoughts?—And Is This Not the SEASON of FAITH? . . . Read the House, Home and Real Estate Ads in Post-Dispatch Wants.

ce lines or less \$2.  
Discount 10 per  
cent.

SAYS

vice manager will be  
June 1; six year ex-  
perience and excess profits tax  
Post-Dispatch.41 years; mar-  
ried with wife, J. H. Harris, Box 281. (2)steady; situations  
hands. Phone Grand  
(2)school and Satu-  
ples.work after school;  
10 Fairless.part work in down-  
town. Post-Dispatch. (3)union want work;  
reasonable wages.reliable young man;  
years of repair work;  
repair or new; day  
work; answer all week. M. W. 313  
Morgan. (4)

had experience. Box

wants position with  
firm class refer-  
ences.experience in open-  
ing and making  
and make car light  
references. Forestespecially experi-  
enced; all round; references. Box

B-74. Post-Dispatch.

years' experience;





**Former Grand Duke Imprisoned.**  
LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.)—Prince Grand Duke Michael Alexander, brother of Emperor Alexander, has been arrested and imprisoned at Pern, by order of the Perm Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd.

**MANUFACTURERS!**  
THE GOLDEN ARROW MAIL ORDER  
(preparing for next issue)  
Offers the essential connection between the consumer and manufacturer and eliminates the question of agents, salesmen, etc. Issued four-times annually.  
Quotations—particulars—Write for  
Y. L. CECCHET & CO.,  
Household Goods, Baltimore, Md.

**Son-In-Law of Diaz Dies.**  
NEW YORK, April 2 (By A. P.)—Senor Don Ignacio de la Torre, son-in-law of the late Porfirio Diaz, once President of Mexico, died here after an operation. He was a former deputy to the Mexican Parliament and a large grower of corn and sugar cane.

**Exclusive Styles in  
Ladies' Sport Hats  
and SUMMER FURS.**

**Kessler's**

511 Oliver St.

**Health Commissioner III**  
Health Commissioner Starkloff, who, with other officials of the Health Department, conducted an investigation at the Emerson Electrical Manufacturing Co., last Saturday, where 245 employees had become ill from an unknown cause, yesterday was forced to go home when he developed symptoms similar to those of the men who became ill at the plant. Following his investigation Commissioner Starkloff said the illness of the men was a form of influenza and not serious.

**Remember Liberty Bonds!**—American Pencil Co., Mfgs., Venus Pencils—ADV.

**After-Easter Sale**

**Beginning Tomorrow at 9 A. M.**

## **First Big Reduction on Smart Spring Suits**

**Garnered From Dozens of  
Higher Priced Groups**

**\$23.50**

**Suits that were new to the point of eleventh-hour smartness the day before Easter go into this reduction sale—offering you the latest breath of correctness—and a saving of several dollars.**

**Tailored models, semi-tailored, new ripple backs, plaited effects, Eton Bolero, Vest Suits, Pony Suits; close-fitting sleeves, narrow shoulders.**

In all the new blues and navy, rookie, Quaker gray, soft bisque, tans, ashes, moss—all possible shades. Bedell tailored, in newest men's wear, serge, needle gabardine, Spring checks, worsteds, etc.

**Illustrating the Bedell policy of "always something going on"—something "new." A never-ending procession of styles.**



**These Suits, \$23.50**

**No Charge for Alterations**

**At the New Bedell Fashion Shop**

**In Washington Ave. at Seventh St.**

## **Coffee Economy**

is assured by specifying Old Judge Coffee. It goes farther because the inherent goodness is retained by airtight packing while warm from the roaster. Try—and note the difference.

At all dealers' in one and three-pound canisters. Order today.

MEYER BROS. COFFEE & SPICE CO.  
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI



A36

Editorial Page  
News Photographs  
Women's Features  
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

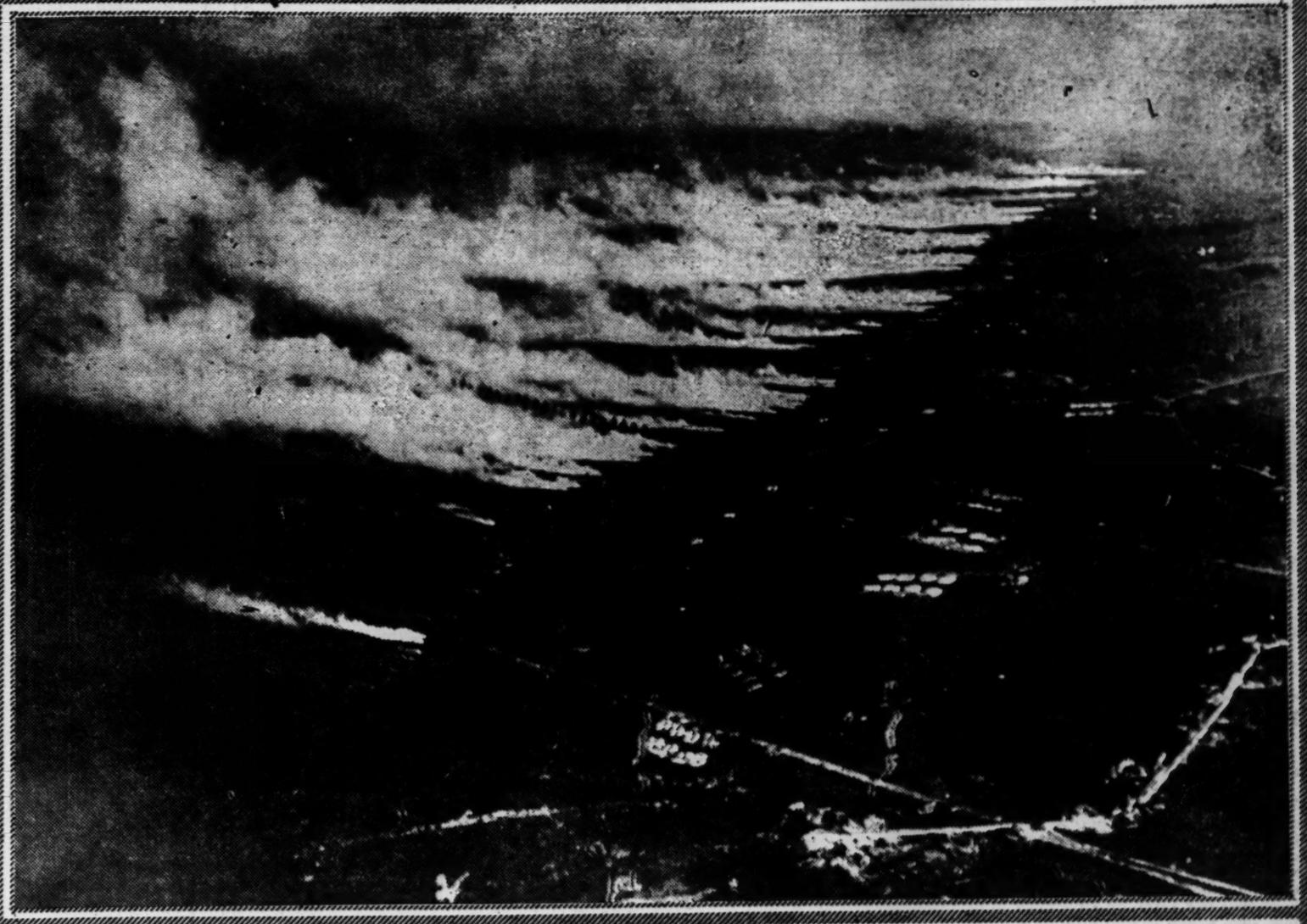
# DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics  
Sporting News  
Market Reports  
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

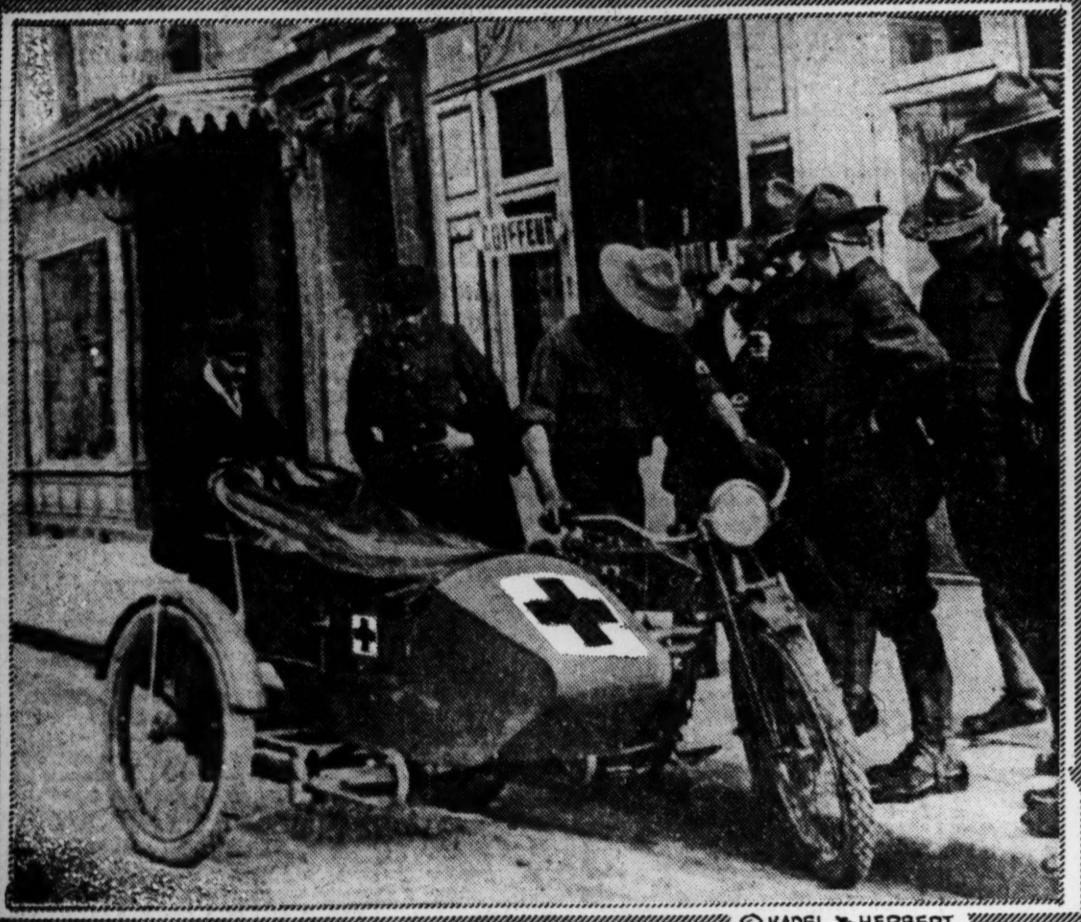


© KADEL & HERBERT.

Aerial view of the ruined city of Noyon, just captured by the Germans. To the top of the picture can be seen the Cathedral, its roof forming a cross.



A graphic illustration of what a gas attack really is like. The fumes are being released by the French and are headed for the German trenches. © KADEL & HERBERT.



© KADEL & HERBERT.

The American Red Cross is using motorcycles with side cars for carrying wounded from the battlefield. This picture was taken in a town in Northern France.



An Ameri-can sharp-shooter at his post in a first line trench.

© COM. PUB. IN.



Two German soldiers are here placing carrier pigeons in an apparatus that filters the air and protects the birds from gas attacks. This picture and the one below have been received from Germany by way of Holland...  
PHOTOS © BY KADEL & HERBERT.



These girls are the United States Navy's finger print experts. They have recorded, classified and filed an impression of the fingers of every man in the navy, from rear admirals down.. © HARRIS & EWING



German soldiers in the Al-satian sector using old fashioned steel armor plates as a protection. In an advance they creep on their stomachs and push the plates before them.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 13, 1878.Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth and Olive Streets

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Daily without Sunday, one year..... \$4.50

Remit either by postal order, express money order or St. Louis exchange.

By Carrier, In St. Louis and Suburbs:  
Daily, 50c; Sunday, 80c Month.

Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Bell, Olive 6600 Kinsley, Central 6600

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never satisfied with merely printing news, always politically independent, never afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Night Work for the Red Cross.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Why are there not more places open at night, and located throughout the whole city, for night dressings, etc., surgical dressings, for the Red Cross? And why are those now open not better advertised?

There are many persons who haven't the carfare to spare necessary to reach these places, nor the extra time required to get there, who would be glad to help with the work if there was such a workroom located within walking distance. There are also those employed during the day (to whom a long street-car ride is not rest but an additional tax on their strength), who would give their time to the evening work, if located within walking distance—many of them members and cash contributors to the Red Cross.

At such a time as this, and when our wounded soldiers are being brought in in increasing numbers, does anyone think the Red Cross officers here are doing their full duty to the people of St. Louis by maintaining only two surgical dressing work places open at night, and only two places for work on Saturday afternoons?

No, I did not find this out by reading the daily papers, but after much telephoning to the Red Cross headquarters, I was told that they had only two places for night work: One located at Washington University and the other at the Y. W. C. A.; the places open Saturday afternoons are at Tower Grove and Botanical avenues and Scott and Euclid avenues.

MARY SMITH.

Now, Then!  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.The first fly of 1918 arrived on Easter. I saw her myself.  
Swat, brethren, swat with care!  
Cry aloud and do not spare!

WALWORTH BAREMAN.

Referendum on U. R. Ordinance.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

It was most gratifying to see your editorial of the 23rd inst., wherein you sound the call to service in securing the necessary signatures to referendum petitions on the United States (un)-secession ordinance. Votaries are in error, however, in your statement of the number of signatures required. The number is determined by the number of registered voters at the last mayoralty election and not by the number of votes cast. The registration is about 160,000, so that 2200 approved signatures will have to be secured within 30 days after the ordinance is signed by the Mayor and 10,200 approved signatures within 40 days (not 60 as you state); that is to say, within 70 days of the signing of the ordinance.

Experience has shown that even when utmost caution and care is urged in getting only genuine signatures and only those of registered voters, that probably 20 per cent of the signatures will be invalid for various reasons, so that at least 15,000 signatures must be secured within 70 days in order to insure success.

I trust the Post-Dispatch will urge all those opposed to the U. R. grab to get together at the earliest possible date in order to defeat the promoters.

FELIX P. LAWRENCE.

Ulysses and Gompers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
A few years since one of our St. Louis boys, then a student at Smith's Academy, and not yet 18 years of age, but now wearing his country's uniform "somewhere in France," made this translation of a few lines (336-356) of the Iliad:

These quickly, harshly, spoke of men the King,  
And in each town he was a bitter sight;  
No brothers held by Zoroaster men.  
And contrivance knew so that when  
the battle rages fierce ye should not stay  
And idly rest throughout the livelong day?  
For when the Greeks the savory feast prepare,  
Then first all, and all your dainties share.  
Ye stand, and freely now make way,  
And hundreds fight before you in the fray.  
Ulysses heard the mighty hero speak,  
And then a blush of shame o'erspread his cheek.

"To," he said, "what sort of us  
Have I and my commandos just now heard?  
Impatient, and quite ready, now we stand  
Awaiting only thy most high command.  
For where the deadly arrows thicken are,  
and where the best are fighting in the war.  
Then thou stand, as with a spear in thine shout.  
The mightiest Trojan heroes put to rout."

May we not imagine our President hurling the King's indictment at our profiteers, strikers and slackers? And shall we not hope that they will reply as did Ulysses and make good their exultant boast?

Again: Will Mr. Gompers in his coming advice to labor speak for his followers as Ulysses spoke for himself and companions? I believe he will; let us pray that he may.

L. R. G.

## FICTION VALUES IN TAXATION.

Attorney-General F. W. McAllister is quoted to the effect that the provisions of the revised statutes cited a few days ago by the Post-Dispatch, directing that the State Board of Equalization shall equalize the several counties at the real value of their property, is invalid.

His point is that the Equalizing Board was created by the Constitution and in its field is a co-ordinate body with the Legislature and not subject to the acts of the latter. However, the Constitution itself provides that "all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value." It does not declare that the counties must be equalized at the values of their property, but as equalization is an important preliminary to taxation, a wrong and unlawful principle is introduced when a departure from the only constitutional basis, that of value, is proposed.

The act referred to has long been on the statute books. It only provides that the constitutional intent shall be carried out. Its requirements have been flagrantly disregarded by past equalizers. They have, however, had some excuse in the fact that data showing values were lacking. At a large cost in money and effort figures have been made available establishing values in the various counties.

There may be no way of reaching the equalizers if they ignore these figures and for real values substitute fictitious values—data hardly more reliable as indicating the actual wealth of Missouri than figures on the crop returns of some arbitrarily selected province of Siberia—the responsibility will be theirs. They cannot evade accountability to the people on the plea of being without dependable information for a legal discharge of their duties.

If an act executing the constitutional purpose is invalid, with what confidence may any acts validity be assumed?

After all the evasions and subterfuges and experimentation in tax matters, no safe basis for property taxation has ever been found other than the size of the income would be an absurdity whose chief injustice would rest on the men of small incomes. A property tax not based on real values is just as much of a mockery and is levied with equal jeopardy to men of limited means.

THAT MISSING GUEST.

How desolate must have been the maître d'hôtel, Alphonse, the chef, and Gaston, the garcon, to say nothing of the petite Clarice, who manipulates the register of cash, that the so great Hindenburg did not make to keep his engagement for eating in Paris on that day of All Fools, when, one says, it would have been most appropriate that he should have been entertained elsewhere.

It would appear from the gossip of the boulevards that the so great Hindenburg was not able thus to celebrate his titular feast day in Paris, because that he was detained by the gallant Gen. Foch and the equally brave Gen. Haig, who decided that he should be entertained elsewhere.

Parbleu! Is Paris thus to be deprived of its opportunity to extend this so-much-to-be-desired hospitality to the maker and breaker of April Fool engagements? Mais non! It has been fixed of nicely, and there will be no not any falling downward of the plans. If the so great Hindenburg would dine in Paris, it shall be so. If it is a step necessary we will organize a committee of reception to bring him to this, our so beautiful city.

And he shall dine well on meat of the horse, prepared in style plain but wholesome, by the chef of the Hotel de Jai.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR TEACHERS.

The pay of our State school teachers has obviously not increased since Missouri last cast a horrified look at the salary list. The Federal Commissioner of Education must have had the Missouri teaching craft in mind when he issued his recent appeal for higher salaries in the schools. Of 20,208 schoolmasters and schoolmaids in this State, 12,749 receive less than \$500 a year. Eighty-six per cent of them receive less than \$550 a year. The average wage of a large number of teachers doing an important work is only \$1.46 a day.

In Illinois it was ruled once that teachers have an interest in the public revenue sufficient to enable an action over tax methods to be maintained in their name. Chicago teachers pressed a lawsuit resulting in sweeping revenue reforms. Under this ruling Missouri teachers, in obtaining justice for themselves, might help to equalize the burdens of the taxpaying public.

The very lowest sum on which a Missouri teacher can be maintained in comfort is placed at \$550. If a minimum wage is to be prescribed for other classes of workers, why not a minimum wage first of all for the State's own faithful employees, the teachers? Certainly no one ought to be asked to assume their burdens for less than \$550 a year.

THE COMMON LAW MARRIAGE.

Among certain recommendations of much appeal made by the Children's Code Commission is one of doubtful merit for the abolition of the so-called common-law marriage.

Other contracts attesting valid marriage may lack many formalities, but the common-law marriage is the most informal and unconventional of all. However, even the contract by which a common-law marriage is established has been so precisely defined by the courts as to minimize to a large extent the possibility of improper claims and other abuses arising under it. The weight of a series of circumstances, no one of which perhaps may be decisive and convincing, but having together a conclusive bearing on intent and relation, is required for the establishment of the issue of fact.

And with the intent to enter on the contract made clear and proof that it actually was entered on, what reason exists for denying legal recognition to the marriage? Abuses undoubtedly there are at times. But the principle on which the common-law marriage rests has many times been invoked to obtain justice and right for excellent, loyal women and, more importantly still, for children who should not be made to suffer from the unconventional ideas of their parents.

To make marriage more difficult tends to great evils, the experience of continental Europe has

shown in countless cases. If the common-law marriage is declared invalid because of its too dangerous informality, just how much formality and solemnity must a marriage have to be recognized as valid? Between the full ceremony with a ring and social frills and accessories and the humble but none the less enduring union of the poor and obscure are many gradations in the elaborateness of the details in making the contract and preparing for the establishment of a home.

Where is the line to be drawn?

It is to be hoped that Symphony Society is not being routed, but is merely falling back to a prepared position of greater financial strength.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

Unity of command and action for the armies opposed to autocracy in France is as distinctly an American contribution to the cause as the 100,000 United States troops who have moved toward the battle front. Whether this unity was brought about by argument or by pressure, it was a triumph of co-operation greater than any thus far implied or pledged in any formula of the Entente or in any treaty of alliance.

The bitter lesson of our Civil War instructed the United States in this matter, but quite as powerful had been the great fact of union established by that conflict. When Gen. Grant took supreme command in 1864 there were 17 Northern armies, large and small, acting independently, except as they had some uncertain direction from Washington. Until long after the surrender at Appomattox the national motto did not truthfully apply. We were many, indeed, but not "one out of many." Today, in spite of defection, partisanship and demagogery here and there, and notwithstanding all the faultfinders, the nation is thoroughly conscious of its purpose and never before in its history was it more sternly set upon its accomplishment. We have given the western allies help and hope almost beyond measure during the last 12 months, but we have imparted to them something finer, as we now see by their utterances at home and their deeds in battle. We have communicated to them our priceless spirit of unity.

No summing up of our first year of war can be complete that does not dwell on this moral triumph over the jealousy, suspicion and exclusiveness of parties, sections and classes. Henceforth there is to be a true alliance of armies under a single captain, the first results of which may have been witnessed when British and French troops, their ranks intermingled in places, fought the enemy valiantly and successfully. Here is the promise of the long-looked-for federation of nations.

To attain the victory sought by the allies no less than the United States, every democracy, freely sacrificing its best upon the altar of freedom, must come more and more under the inspiration of this basic American idea. The triumphant war to end war, a triumphant war to rid the world forever of the menace of militarism, conducted as a business; a triumphant war to destroy absolutism, can hardly fail to continue in time of peace the unity that first expressed itself in conflict. The league of nations is to come will not be the league which a desolate world awaits unless it truly emblazon on its emblem the words "E Pluribus Unum."

THIRTY-EIGHT.



TIRPITZ: Did you enjoy your dinner in Paris, General?  
HINDENBURG: As much as you enjoyed starving England.

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams

## PANETELA.

N O, Luella,  
Kaiser Wilhelm  
Hasn't taken

Paris yet;

Somewhat that's  
Become a city  
Mighty difficult

To get.

People used

To up and grab it,

Like the Germans

Did before,

But it somehow

Isn't something

Folks are doing

Any more.

What the trouble  
Is, Luella,

Not hidden

Far from men;

Paris, we surmise,

Is something

Bill will never

See again.

While his cannonballs

May enter

From the country

Roundabout,

In our own

Opinion, dearie,

Bill is

Permanently out.

In a way

It is a pity:

Paris might

Have done him good.

There are things,

With her assistance,

Wilhelm might

Have understood.

All the same,

We cannot blame him,

Or assume

He didn't know,

For it must be

Said the Kaiser

Has tried mighty

Hard to go.

Paris must

Remain a city

That he hoped

To see and missed—

Something that

The clouds enveloped,

Or the moon,



# C. Mack's New Infield Is Said to Be Another Gibraltar; It Certainly Does Look Pretty Rocky

## SIX PITCHERS OF BROWNS IN SHAPE FOR EARLY GAMES

Jones States His Flingers Are in Good Condition Now as They Will Be in June.

### GEDEON STARTS HITTING

Work of Second Sacker in Practice Pleases Manager as Well as His Teammates.

### Opening Game of Spring Series Saturday Will Be Started at 4 P. M.

PRESIDENT BRANCH RICKETTS announced this morning that the opening game of the Cardinals, an scheduled Saturday, at Cardinal Field, will be started at 4 p.m. The late start was arranged so as not to conflict with the Liberty Loan Parade and demonstration arranged for the same day.

The second game of the series, however, looked Sunday at Sportsman's Park, will begin at 3 o'clock.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 2.—The Browns yesterday were in camp just three weeks and enjoyed two of the best workouts since the practice work began. Manager Jones was immensely pleased with his men, saying that all those who took part in the double drill are now in as perfect shape as they will be at any time which may be true.

Individually, the club apparently has gained some strength over last season. This is principally due to the acquisition of talent from the Red Sox and Dutch Cawley now has capable men tried and proven, for the following positions:

#### Catching staff.

#### First base.

#### Center field (providing Walker is stationed there).

#### Left field (?)

#### Mr. Oldring.

The interrogation mark is placed after the last named in the list because it is not known how a year's absence from the game may have affected Rube Oldring. If he can maintain the standard established by him in the fall, there will be no need for Mack to worry.

On the other hand, the Rube is getting along in age and the lapse of a year may be too much for him to overcome.

Collectively, the situation assumes an entirely different aspect.

As noted above, there are several voids on the club. Connie has the men to fill them, but whether these men have the quality is yet to be seen. The infield at present constituted, is weak where lack of

In addition to the quartet named

above, Mack has Jimmy Dykes, last season with the Gettysburg club, in the Blue Ridge League, and Eddie Doherty, a Dorchester, Mass., collegian, and McCrary, all of whom are untried.

Mack is almost certain to go to the post with Clarence Walker, obtained from the Red Sox, in charge of the Oldring outfit, and Charlie Jamison in right. Apparently the outfield is the strongest spot on the club. Jamison hit .258 last season, and it is logical to presume he will improve, which is good enough to earn him a regular berth.

Walker, of course, will do, played regularly, a chance not afforded him in Boston. Mack believes Walker will again come into his own and become kingpin. This is because the club's slugger, Merwin Jacobson, who went from the Giants to the Cubs in the Doyle-Zimmerman deal in 1916, then drifted back to the National League, where he played last season, and Eugene Bailey, formerly of the McAlister club in the Western Association, are around trying to horn in on the outfield position. There isn't much chance, however, that the trio set forth above will be able to master the second base tricks.

Gardner Hustling for Mack.

Larry Gardner at third and George Burns at first are fixtures.

Contrary to general belief, Gardner is not a dissatisfied ball player, in fact he has taken with a vim in practice sessions and seems to have lost none of the fight which made him such a potent factor in the attack of the Red Sox.

There is every likelihood that Burns will be lost to the club before the season has reached the half-way mark. He has passed his physical examination for the army and is now awaiting call, which may come any day. Thus the same committee which the job of Lawton Witt, the most promising youngster he has discovered since the days of Jack Barry and Eddie Collins, may also take from him one of his remaining infield mains.

In addition to the quartet named

above, Mack has Jimmy Dykes,

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and Eddie Doherty, a Dorchester,

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Mack is almost certain to go to

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Walker, of course, will do, played

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Gardner Hustling for Mack.

Larry Gardner at third and George Burns at first are fixtures.

Contrary to general belief, Gardner is not a dissatisfied ball player, in fact he has taken with a vim in practice sessions and seems to have lost none of the fight which made him such a potent factor in the attack of the Red Sox.

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**Rocky**  
S PLAYING  
AINING TRIP  
ES MANAGER

or Second Base Posi-  
Come With Rush  
ing Past Week.

TE HITS HOMER

Hielder's Circuit Clout  
with Two on Base in  
Final Inning.

Kan., April 2.—Three  
the Cardinals, who were  
members of the team  
stood out prominently  
victory over the Kansas  
Association) team in  
all of the four-game  
in the two outfields here.

Shortstop Bruno Betzel,  
Upton, Heathcote and  
Murchison. Betzel, a  
second base, was in  
the lineup at short be-  
cause of Rogers  
singer did not come  
Kan., with the other  
was detained in Fort  
because of the illness

of the Cardinals, who were  
members of the team  
stood out prominently  
victory over the Kansas  
Association) team in  
all of the four-game  
in the two outfields here.

It was not missed. Betzel  
fielding plays sent his  
addition had a perfect  
effort included two  
of singles. In the  
with a single, and  
Pitche Roy John-  
blues purposely walked  
to Heathcote. Betzel  
had a rush in the last

Hits Home.  
came through with a  
run drive to right field,  
run and putting the  
It was the first hit in  
a pole by Heathcote.  
circuit clout, Heathcote  
to right and another  
laying down two per-

played an important  
victory. He pitched all  
permitted seven hits.  
right hitting and gave  
on ball. Heats.

It was the first hit in  
a pole by Heathcote.

Heathcote and  
Betzell, pitcher Roy John-  
blues purposely walked  
to Heathcote. Betzel  
had a rush in the last

Despite this the Car-  
through and beat a Class

the Gap.

In the last week has  
surprised. He has  
in discussing the  
second backed. "He has  
position to fill and gave  
in a way that depre-  
of every one who has  
continuation of the work  
that we are not  
badly handicapped for  
man for this position."  
In fact he has filled  
only hope has been  
as started."

He is not sure until  
over the arrival of the  
Punton last night  
at the club in the out-  
field. His regular position  
at Mense can fill in at  
the end of the year.

Three Hits.  
had the best tonic  
cold yesterday in the  
base hits. One was a  
other two were for a  
other ailing member in

Jakie May, the young  
boy has been complain-  
ing cold. He became ill  
in Washington, but  
shaking off the illness  
called in last night and  
remain indoors today.

THE ROMPS  
EDEN SEMINARY  
IN FIRST GAME

High School will  
factor in the high  
league was the belief  
afternoon, fol-  
whelming defeat ad-  
the Eden Seminary  
Side boys, score

by Hager, timely hit-  
base running by the  
and wildness by the  
were the feature  
was 4 to 2 and the  
Eden collapsed.

McKinley romped.

a Good Start.

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London Bar Silver.

LONDON, April 2.—Bar silver, 45¾ per cent.  
Money, 3½ per cent. Discount rates:  
12½-18 per cent; three months;  
34 per cent.

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# THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

## SMALL PRICE CHANGES RECORDED BY STOCKS IN WALL STREET TRADE

Most of the Standard Shares Show Losses in  
the Late Dealings—Bonds Are  
Quiet and Irregular.

By Leased Wire From the New York  
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Evening  
Post, in its copyrighted financial re-  
view, today, says:

"In the absence of any important  
news, the market is quiet and dull, the  
stock market today fell into almost  
most complete inertia. Total trans-  
actions of the day were the smallest  
of any full day's business since the  
120,000 shares traded Aug. 7, 1916, when  
the market halted after a period of  
liquidation, and on the eve of an  
other advance in prices.

"The movement of prices today,  
where any occurred, was fractionally  
downward, but the changes were not  
important. No uneasiness over the  
situation appeared anywhere to  
exist; the rather general consensus of  
Wall Street opinion being that the  
outlook is satisfactory.

"The foreign exchange market was  
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market, no change in rates. Russian paper cur-  
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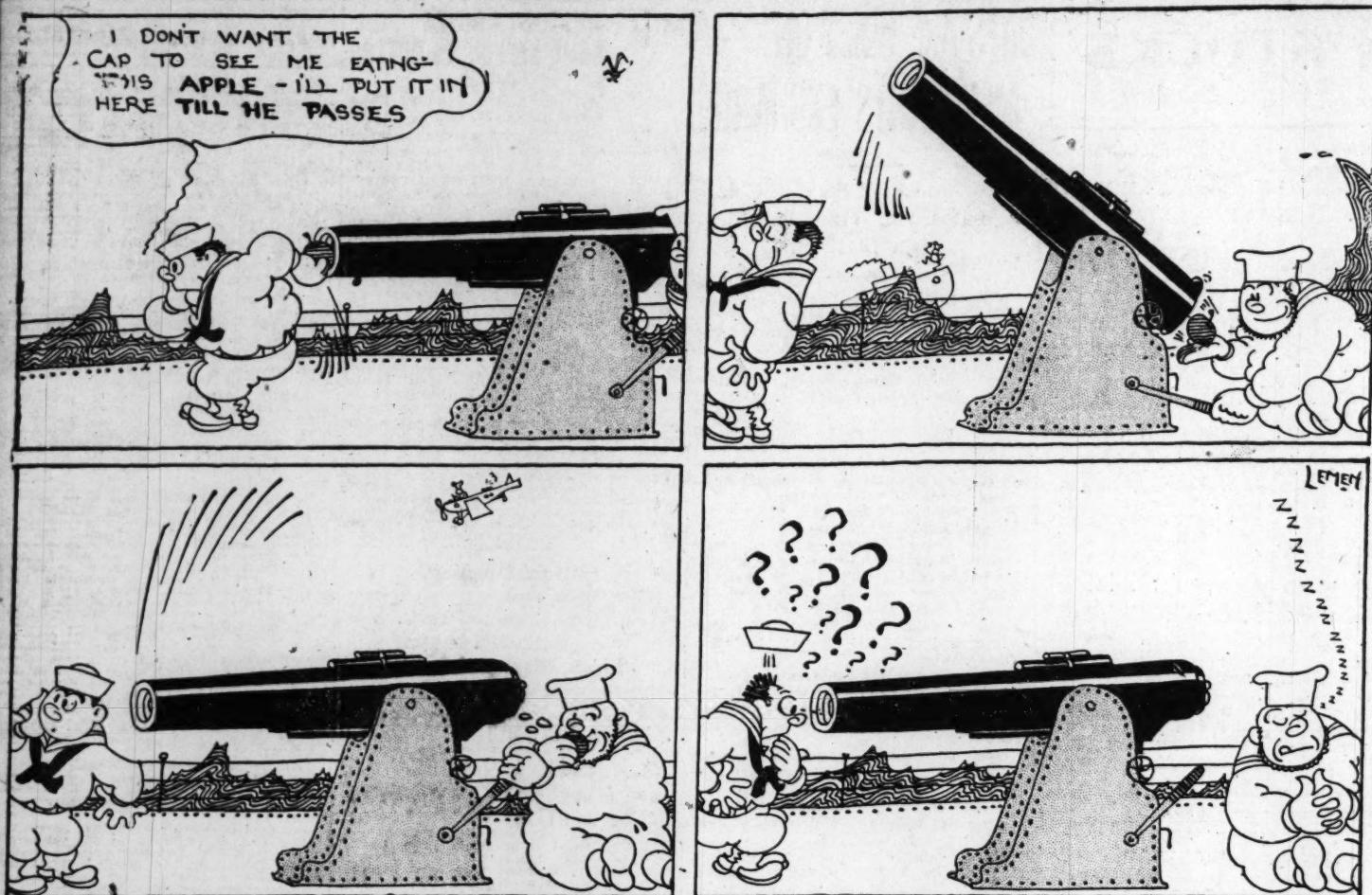
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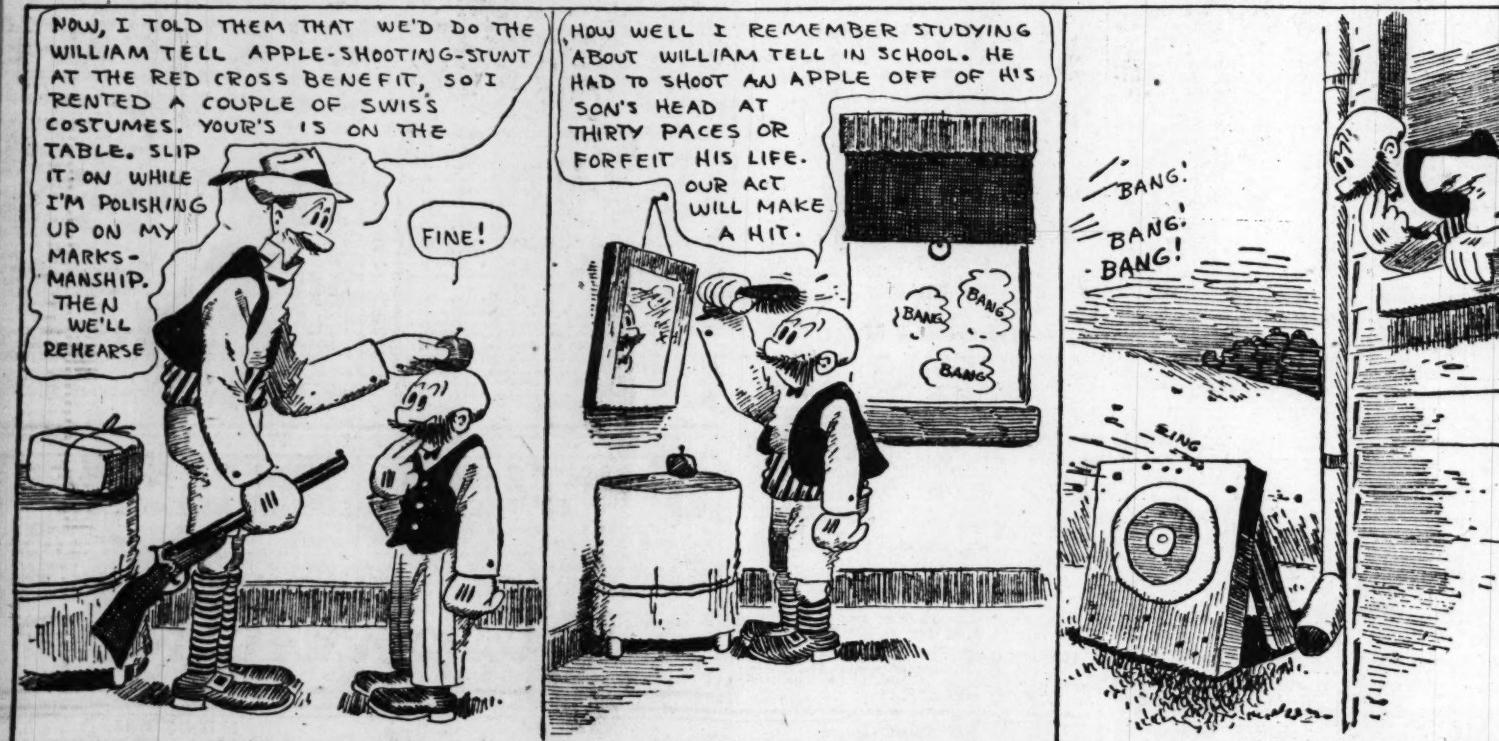
By LEMEN

PENNY ANTE—The Fellow Who Tips His Hand

By Jean Knott



MUTT AND JEFF—TELL WITH WILLIAM TELL.—By BUD FISHER.



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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



THE WEEKLY MEETING OF THE TUESDAY LADIES' CLUB.—By GOLDBERG.

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"SAY, POP!"—A NICKEL'S WORTH OF TEARS IN A GOOD CAUSE.—By PAYNE.



By His Letters.  
"W HERE'S your uncle, Tom?"  
"In France."  
"What is he doing?"  
"I think he has charge of the war."  
—Omaha News.